The Senate met at 9 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

PRAYER
The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:
Almighty God, our day is filled with challenges and decisions. In the quiet of this magnificent moment of conversation with You we dedicate this day. We want to live it to Your glory.
We praise You that it is Your desire to give Your presence and blessings to those who ask You. You give strength and power to Your people when we seek You above anything else. You guide the humble and teach them Your way. Help us to humble ourselves as we begin this day so that no self-serving agenda or self-aggrandizing attitude will block Your blessings to us or to our Nation through us. Speak to us so that we may speak with both the tenor of Your truth and the tone of Your grace.
Make us maximum by Your Spirit for the demanding responsibilities and relationships of this day. We say with the Psalmist, “God, be merciful to us and bless us, and cause Your face to shine upon us, that Your way may be known on earth, Your salvation among the nations.”—Psalm 67:1–2. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is recognized.
Mr. LOTT. Thank you, Mr. President.

SCHEDULE
Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, this morning the leader time has been reserved and the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1026, the Department of Defense authorization bill. Under the order, Senator DORGAN is to be recognized to offer an amendment regarding the national missiles defense. That amendment is limited to a 90-minute time limitation. Therefore, Senators may anticipate a rolloff call vote at approximately at 10:30 if all debate time is used. Additional rolloff votes are expected throughout the day today and the Senate is expected to remain in session into the evening.
I yield the floor. Mr. President, so that Senator DORGAN and others might be recognized.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHCROFT). Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 1026, which the clerk will report.
The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:
A bill (S. 1026) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.
The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.
Mr. EXON addressed the Chair.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] is recognized to offer an amendment on which there shall be 90 minutes for debate equally divided.
Mr. EXON. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from North Dakota? The Senator from Nebraska has been attempting to make an opening statement with regard to the measure before us. I am wondering, after the Senator from North Dakota has made the presentation under the unanimous-consent agreement, if both sides would agree to the Senator from Nebraska having 30 minutes for an opening statement on the overall measure without being charged to the time under the control by the majority or the minority.
Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, if I might respond to the Senator from Nebraska, I have no objection. But my understanding is that the 9 to 10:30 time period for this amendment would result in a vote at 10:30, and there are some leadership obligations that require that vote to occur at 10:30, and by unanimous consent we have limited debate to an hour and a half, 45 minutes to each side, on the amendment.
It might be the case that the Senator should give an opening presentation immediately after the vote at 10:30.
Mr. EXON. I thank the Senator. That does not happen to agree with the schedule of the Senator from Nebraska. But I will try again.
Thank you very much, Mr. President. Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I might say that I have no objection. But my understanding is that the 10:30 vote must occur at 10:30 because of some leadership obligations by previous agreement.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR
Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Robert Russell, a fellow on detail from the Department of Energy, be allowed floor privileges during the debate of S. 1026.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3067
(Purpose: To reduce the amount authorized to be appropriated under Title II for national missile defense)

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.
The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:
The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], for himself, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. LEAHY,
Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 32, strike out line 14 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "$9,233,148,000, of which—"

"(A) not more than $357,900,000 is authorized to implement the national missile defense policy established in section 233(2);"

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, we have by unanimous consent a time agreement on this amendment, I understand 45 minutes to each side, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. President, let me begin to describe this amendment. It is painfully simple. There was $300 million added to the defense authorization bill by the Armed Services Committee for something that this country does not need and that the Secretary of Defense says he does not want. The proposal that I lay before the Senate is to take the $300 million back out.

That it is so simple, is a very symbolic issue. The $300 million is to build a national missile defense system with instructions it be done on a priority or accelerated basis so that the deployment begins in 1999. Some said yesterday, well, this has nothing to do with the Cold War. And, of course, that is not true at all. This is, in fact, national missile defense, which includes a star war component. It is the building of missiles in order to create some sort of astrodome over our country to block incoming intercontinental ballistic missiles.

It is the revival of a proposal offered in the early 1980’s by then President Ronald Reagan. Of course, times were different then. The Soviet Union existed and had a cold war that was in full force. We had an active adversary and a real threat. Times have changed. Now we have the dismantling and destruction of intercontinental ballistic missiles in Russia. And, paradoxically, we are helping pay the bill to destroy those missiles.

It is an irony that does not escape me this morning that the same people who proposed $300 million in additional spending this year as part of what will eventually be a $48 billion new project are already saying they want to cut back on our contribution to help the Soviets dismantle and destroy their intercontinental ballistic missiles. If ever there is a disconnection, it seems to me it is in that logic.

"To call this $300 million—or what eventually will be a $40 billion program—‘pork’ is I think unfair to pigs. Hogs carry around a little meat. This in my judgment is pure, unadulterated lard.

I want to describe this proposal in the context of what the Secretary of Defense has said. I am reading from a letter from the Secretary to Senator Nunn:

This bill will direct the development for deployment by 2003 (incidentally, the early deployment by 1999) of a multiple site system for national missile defense that, if deployed, would be a clear violation of the ABM Treaty. The bill would severely strain U.S.-Russian relations and would threaten to derail our joint efforts to move forward on the START II Treaty. These two treaties will eliminate strategic launchers carrying two-thirds of the nuclear warheads that confronted the Nation during the cold war.

That is a statement of current administration policy.

S. 1026 would authorize appropriations for defense programs that exceed by approximately $7 billion the administration’s FY 1996 request.

A $7 billion increase, this from folks who say they are opposed to the Federal deficit.

Here is what the committee says:

The committee recognizes that deploying a multiple site NMD system by 2003 will require significant investments in the out-years.

And, incidentally, the Congressional Budget Office says anywhere from $30 to $40 billion to get to the multiple site NMD system by 2003. The committee avoids the issue. The committee lists the Secretary of Defense’s, “budget accordingly.”

It does not say where he should get the money. It does not say they are going to raise taxes to pay for it. It says to the Secretary of Defense, budget accordingly.

Well, we all understand what that means. That means that the warriors who fight so hard rhetorically to reduce the Federal budget deficit are now deciding they want to use the taxpayers’ credit card to go out and purchase a $48 billion national ballistic missile program that this country does not need and cannot afford.

It seems to me we ought to ask two questions about these kinds of proposals when they come to us. One is, do we need it? And the second is, can we afford it?

On the first question, do we need it, do we need the $300 million added to this budget, the Secretary of Defense says no.

Can we afford it? Even if we do not need it, can we afford it? Does anybody in this room, living in a country that is up to its neck in debt, with annual yearly deficits that are still alarming and a Federal debt approaching $5 trillion, believe we can afford something we do not need?

I am going to talk some about the system itself, but first I wish to talk about the irony of being here in the Chamber at a time when we told repeatedly, week after week after week, that we do not have enough money. We are told we do not have enough money to fully fund the programs to be able to send kids to college. So we are going to budget in a way that is going to make it harder for families to send their kids to college because we have to tighten our belt. We are told that we cannot afford to provide an entitlement that a parent should have to send their kids to school in the middle of the day because we must tighten our belt. We are told health care is too expensive and so we must cut $270 billion from Medicare and a substantial amount from Medicaid because we must tighten our belt.

So for the American family, the message is tighten your belt on things like education, health care, nutrition. But when it comes to security, we are told it is not time to tighten our belt; let us get the wish lists out and let us get the American taxpayers’ checkbook out—or the credit card more likely—and let us decide to build a project that the Secretary of Defense says he does not want money for at this point.

Let me talk about the project itself.

This bill provides research and development funds in order to accelerate the deployment of a national missile defense system. The administration requested $371 million for its ongoing research and development program. The Armed Services Committee says that is not good enough for us. The committee wants $300 million more added to the request because it wants to deploy the system in four years. The committee is telling the taxpayers, you are going to build it. They are saying that it does not matter to us what you think; it does not matter to us whether you think we need it. We insist you build it.

I come from a State where the only antiballistic missile system in the free world was built. It was built in the late 1960’s and early 1970’s. Less than 30 days after it was declared operational, it was mothballed. In other words, in the same month that it was declared fully operational, it was also mothballed.

It is anticipated, because of our Nation’s geography, that one of the sites in a multiple site national missile defense system would be in North Dakota. There would likely be one North Dakota site. And I suppose some would say, well, that means jobs in your State; you ought to support this.

I do not think it makes sense to support a defense initiative of this type especially at this time in our country’s history if you measure it with the yardstick of a jobs program. Yes, this might include some jobs in North Dakota, but it also will include the commitment and the prospect of taking $40 billion from the American taxpayers to build a project we do not need, with money we do not have, at a time when we are telling a lot of Americans that we cannot make investments in human capital for the future of this country.

The case is an ancient Chinese argument: If you are planning for a year, plant rice; if you are planning for 10 years, plant trees; if you are planning for 100 years, plant men.
I take ‘plant men’ to mean “educate your children.”

In this Chamber, we appropriately say that we have big financial problems. We are choking on debt and must do something about it. We have a lot of folks, when you take it, gnash their teeth, who wring their hands and act like warriors on deficit reduction—until it comes time for a bill like this. And then they say to us, boy, we have threats; we have threats from North Korea; we have threats from Libya; we have threats from Iran.

What do those threats suggest we should do? What we should do is, under the aegis of reform—which is the wrong “re” word; the real “re” word is not “reform”; it is “retread”—is to resurrect the early 1980’s, a cold war relic to build a national missile defense system to put an umbrella over America to protect against incoming missiles from some renegade country. Far more important, however, is the threat from a suitcase bomb somewhere; you start worrying about a nuclear device hauled in the trunk of a car and parked at a dock in New York City; you start worrying about a canister 3 inches high of defoliant weapons. That is far more likely a threat to this country than a terrorist getting ahold of an intercontinental ballistic missile and attempting to blackmail America.

Mr. President, I am most anxious to hear those who defend this $300 million of spending on projects that are, in my judgment, worthless. So let me at this point yield the floor and listen and then respond to some of what I hear. I hope maybe the Senate, voting on this today, will decide that it ought not spend $300 million we do not have on something the Secretary of Defense says we do not need. That would seem to me to send a powerful signal to the American people who in this body is serious about the issue of the Federal deficit.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and reserve my time.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise in strong opposition to the Dorgan amendment. The Armed Services Committee has taken a hard look at the ballistic missile defense programs and concluded that increase of $300 million is warranted—indeed, badly needed. If the United States is to ever be defended against even the most limited ballistic missile threats, we must begin now.

The administration’s program for national missile defense is simply inadequate. And in my view, the ballistic missile threat facing the United States is significant and growing. This threat clearly justifies an accelerated effort to develop and deploy highly effective theater and national missile defenses. In the bill now before the Senate we have done just this. The Missile Defense Act is a responsible and measured piece of legislation that responds to a growing threat to American national security.

There have been many arguments raised in opposition to the Missile Defense Act of 1995. These are either false or seriously exaggerated. Let me address three threats and concerns that have been mentioned repeatedly.

First, the Missile Defense Act of 1995 does not signal a return to star wars. It advocates modest and affordable programs that are technically low risk. Second, it does not violate or advocate violation of the ABM Treaty. The means to implement the policies and goals outlined in the Missile Defense Act of 1995 are contained in the ABM Treaty itself.

Finally, the policies and goals contained in the Missile Defense Act of 1995 will not undermine START II or other arms control agreements. Russia has repeatedly agreed in the past that deployment of a limited national missile defense system is not inconsistent with deterrence. The United States must not allow critical national security programs to be held hostage to other issues when there is no substantive or logical linkage between them.

Mr. President, I therefore would conclude by urging my colleagues to oppose the amendment by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota. This amendment would undermine a critical defense requirement and further perpetuate the waste of the American people.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. LOTT addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I, too, rise in opposition to the amendment. I would like to begin with a quote from Secretary Perry in this general area now, that we have entered the post-cold war time. Secretary Perry is quoted as saying:

The bad news is that in this era deterrence may not provide even the cold comfort it did during the cold war. We may be facing terrorists or rogue regimes with ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons at the same time as the future. And they may not buy into our deterrence theory. Indeed, they may be madder than MAD.

MAD, mutually assured destruction. Mr. President, I think it is unfortunate that there are those who seem to think that the American people should not be defended against the one military threat which holds them at risk in their homes on a daily basis. Simply stated, this amendment seeks to perpetuate what I believe is truly an American vulnerability.

Yesterday there were only five Senators who opposed a sense-of-the-Senate resolution that the American people should be defended against accidental, intentional, or limited ballistic missile attack. Today the Senate from North Dakota is attempting to cut $300 million from national missile defense to ensure that American cities will in effect remain undefended without this additional funding.

Senators yesterday voted in favor of defending the American people in this new era that we are in. So today all Senators will have an opportunity to demonstrate whether they are serious about national defense. If you believe, as the Senator from North Dakota so honestly does, and has stated, that the United States should not be defended against this particular potential for ballistic missile attack, then shouldn’t the amendment reflect that? If you believe that the time has come to get on with national missile defense, you should oppose this amendment.

We have heard quite a bit about how there is no threat and how investment in national missile defense is a waste of money. Let us remember that more Americans died in the Persian Gulf War as a result of one missile than any other single cause. I do not imagine that the families of these victims would view missile defense investments as a waste.

The argument that there is no threat to justify the deployment of a national missile defense system I think is strategically shortsighted and technically incorrect. Even if we started today, by the time we develop and deploy an NMD system we will almost certainly face new ballistic missile threats to the United States. Unfortunately, it will take almost 10 years to develop and it is even a limited system.

Much has been made of the intelligence community’s estimate that no new threat to the United States will develop for 10 years. But the intelligence community has confirmed that there are numerous ways for hostile countries to acquire intercontinental ballistic missiles in much less than 10 years by other than indigenous development. I would point out the same intelligence has also prepared a chart that has been displayed on the Senate floor showing the North Korean missile programs, including the Taepo Dong II ICBM, which DIA says could be operational in 5 years.

We see the size and the capability of destructive ability of these various missiles. You have got the Scud-B, the Scud-C, the No Dong, the Taepo Dong I and II. And these have not been tested. But it is very capable for them to do that, the North Koreans to do that. And it is estimated that they could go well over the 1,000 kilometers, in 5 years or maybe less. And in developing this system North Korea has demonstrated to the world that an ICBM capability can emerge rapidly and relatively with little limited system.

Nobody knows with certainty what the range of this potential new missile would be. But we do know that it is approximately the size of the Minuteman ICBM.

Even if we knew with certainty that no new threat would materialize for 10 years there would still be a strong case for developing and deploying a national
defense system. Developing an NMD system would serve to deter countries that would seek to acquire otherwise ICBM capability. A vulnerable United States merely invites proliferation, blackmail, and even aggression.

It is argued that the administration's NMD program costs less than the one proposed in the defense authorization bill. Well, I guess that is right. It usually does cost more to actually do something about a problem than nothing, which is precisely what the administration will do. I fear—nothing at all. They request money. And they have requested almost $400 million this year. And yet it is not enough to actually get the job done. The administration's program has no deployment goal in sight. In effect, you know, it wastes almost $400 million per year on a program designed never to achieve a specific end. In my view, if we are not going to actually deploy something we ought to take the rest of the money and spend it on something that will defend America.

The Senator from North Dakota has stated that the system we want to build will cost $40 billion. But by the administration's own charts, it states that the system we want to build will cost less than $30 billion. That includes a full space-based sensor constellation. How does this compare to the cost of the F-22, the B-2 or other major new systems? I think it is a pretty good investment relative to virtually anything else that DOD is developing. What good does it do to be able to project power overseas with modern and sophisticated weapons if we cannot secure our families at home? Remember what we are talking about here.

It is not an insignificant amount, an additional $300 million approximately, but you are talking about the cost of three or four airplanes. You are talking about offensive weaponry, three or four airplanes. We can move toward the ability to develop and deploy this system.

One other chart I would like to refer to with regard to the national missile defense program. The Bottom-Up Review just, I guess, 2 years ago, projected the expenditures at this level for the national missile defense. The administration fiscal year 1995 request was as you see up to about, I believe it indicated about $500 million. And then in the fiscal year 1996 it dropped down, and what this bill actually does is basically increase over what the administration's fiscal year 1995 request was. So, talking about just enough increase to move toward actual development and the ability to deploy within 10 years—

So this is a good-sense approach. It is one based on what the administration had projected in its Bottom-Up Review and what it asked for in 1995.

For those who argue that the Senate Armed Services Committee is throwing money at ballistic missile defense, I point out that the amount of this bill for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization is $136 million lower than the Clinton administration's own Bottom-Up Review recommended for fiscal year 1996. It is also less than the administration's own budget forecast in last year's plan.

All four of the defense committees in Congress are not in favor of this system. In fact, the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee have recommended a smaller increase than the House committees. The House has recommended an increase of $500 million.

In response to those who say the administration did not request this increase, I point out the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization has made it clear on many occasions and with the administration's, I think, tacit approval, that if more money was made available for ballistic missile programs that they would want to spend $400 million on the national missile defense program.

The bottom line is simple. If you think the American people should not be defended against ballistic missiles, then go ahead and support this amendment. If you think that the time has come to do something about an ever-increasing threat in this post-cold-war era, then vote against this amendment.

I strongly urge my colleagues to put themselves on the side of defending the American people at a very reasonable cost.

I yield the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. INHOFE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Mississippi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for the time. I was listening intently to the Senator from Mississippi. I was glad he brought that up because the Senator from North Dakota has said over and over again that this is a $40 billion program for the future. I think it has to be clarified, and yet after we clarified it, I suggest the Senator from North Dakota will continue to use $40 billion. This is just not true.

The Senator from Mississippi talked about, according to the figures of the administration, it was $24.2 billion. But I suggest that includes the SDI program, Brilliant Eyes, which is funded separately, which can be taken off. It is closer to $18 billion.

We do have an investment today in the program of $38 billion. Some people estimate it is more than that. Let us be conservative and say $38 billion in what we call the SDI program, which some people like to continue to use star wars to try to make the public of this country believe that this is some fancy, that it is not real. It is not something that is new.

The SDI program, we feel, helped end the cold war by 5 years. What kind of a value can we put on that? In fact, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, Vladimir Lukin, stated that if it had not been for SDI, the cold war would have gone on for 5 additional years.

The SDI program and its research led to the current non-fissile-based systems in place today, such as the Aegis system, cruisers and destroyers, kinetic energy programs, the hit-to-kill technologies which are used in the THAAD, the PAC-3, the Navy upper-tier defense systems. These are not star wars; these are technologies. They are on line today.

All we are trying to do is say that in 5 years from now, where many in the intelligence community say we are going to be threatened by perhaps North Korea or other technology that will reach the United States—and this is something that most of the intelligence community agrees with—we want to do something today that will be within the confines of the ABM Treaty. We talked about that before. This is as much as we can do to reach the point so that 5 years from today, we are going to be able to defend the United States against missile attacks.

The Senator from North Dakota referred to the question of the ZERO budget and our counterparts in the Senate Armed Services Committee and our counterparts in the House Armed Services Committee and our counterparts in the Senate Appropriations Committee and our counterparts in the House Appropriations Committee and our counterparts in the Senate Interior Appropriations Committee and our counterparts in the House Interior Appropriations Committee.

The Senator from North Dakota talks about intelligence estimates. I asked yesterday on this floor, what if we are wrong, what if those intelligence estimates he is saying where the threat is not there for 10 more years, what if we are right and it is 5 more years? What if he is wrong? Look back to 1940 and Pearl Harbor. At that time our estimates were wrong; North Korea in 1960, or more recently, Iraq in 1990. Our intelligence was wrong at that time.

The Senator relies on the cold war mutually assured destruction program embodied in the triad of missile submarines, land-based missiles and bombers, but we had all these things 5 years ago, and that did not deter Saddam Hussein from using Scud missiles.

When the Senator points out that the administration says that $300 million to defend Americans from attack is not something that is in our interest, he ignores the fact that just 3 months ago, the director of the Pentagon's Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, with the administration's blessing, said that they could spend $500 million more. That is $200 million more than the additional amount that we are trying to put on that we did put on in the Senate Armed Services Committee and our counterparts in the other body to reach a system that would defend America.

The Senator from North Dakota is also saying the administration supposedly defended our interests last year by spending $2 billion. We are doing a lot of talking now about $300
So, Mr. President, in the strongest of terms, I say this is the minimum that we can do to keep on force, to have a national missile defense system in place in 5 years when the threat is very real.

Mr. STEVENS addressed the Chair.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I thank the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

The Ballistic Missile Defense Initiative, reported by the Armed Services Committee, puts our Nation on the right track to address the growing missile threat.

In the defense appropriations bill, which was reported last week, we fully supported every element of that plan, and I congratulate Senators THURMOND, LOTT, and others who worked with them.

Every intelligence assessment available to the Congress indicates that the threat posed to U.S. military forces is growing from ballistic missiles, as is the threat to the United States itself.

There can be no greater imperative, as we allocate funding for research and development for future systems, than to develop and deploy an effective national missile defense system.

This matter has special significance to every citizen of my State of Alaska. Already, North Korea is developing missiles that could attack the military installations in Alaska.

Alaska-based F-15’s, F-16’s, and OA-10 aircraft will be the first to respond to any attack on South Korea. On that basis, we are a target for North Korea.

The distinguished Senator from North Dakota may be confident that his State will not face that threat in 5 years, when we will be in a much better position to assess the threat and deploy the most technologically advanced system available, if they think it is needed.

This is not a case of somebody deciding that we are not going to spend $300 million that the Secretary of Defense says we do not need to spend.

The truth is today we can do nothing to the threat posed to America’s cities.

I am here to urge all Members to support this initiative. I do so as a Senator from a State that is seriously threatened today, and I believe the funding authorized by this bill, already included in the defense appropriations bill, will be the right way to start.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield such time as I may consume to myself.

Mr. President, statements have been made that my position is I do not want to defend America’s cities against a very real threat—total nonsense; absoleute nonsense.

My position is that we should not be spending money we do not have on something the Secretary of Defense says we do not need. Let me read from a letter from Secretary of Defense William Perry to Senator NUNN:

Mr. President, it is disturbing nothing to our ability to pursue our missile defense programs and would needlessly cause us to incur excess costs and serious security risks.

The additional Senate would require a decision now on developing a specific national missile defense for deployment by 2003, with interim operational capability in 2001. Quite the opposite, the strategic missile threat has not emerged. Our national missile defense program is designed to give the capability for a deployment decision in 3 years, when we will be in a much better position to assess the threat and deploy the most technologically advanced system available, if they think it is needed.

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Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield such time as I may consume to myself.

Mr. President, statements have been made that my position is I do not want to defend America’s cities against a very real threat—total nonsense; absoleute nonsense.

My position is that we should not be spending money we do not have on something the Secretary of Defense says we do not need. Let me read from a letter from Secretary of Defense William Perry to Senator NUNN:

Mr. President, it is disturbing nothing to our ability to pursue our missile defense programs and would needlessly cause us to incur excess costs and serious security risks.

The additional Senate would require a decision now on developing a specific national missile defense for deployment by 2003, with interim operational capability in 2001. Quite the opposite, the strategic missile threat has not emerged. Our national missile defense program is designed to give the capability for a deployment decision in 3 years, when we will be in a much better position to assess the threat and deploy the most technologically advanced system available, if they think it is needed.

This is not a case of somebody deciding that we are not going to spend $300 million that the Secretary of Defense says we do not need to spend.

Let me respond to a couple of other things that have been said. This is not about social programs. This is not about ethanol.

The truth is today we can do nothing to the threat posed to America’s cities.

I am here to urge all Members to support this initiative. I do so as a Senator from a State that is seriously threatened today, and I believe the funding authorized by this bill, already included in the defense appropriations bill, will be the right way to start.
sleet; you can have a Soviet Union or not, and it could be 1983 or 1995—this weapons program has legs. It has jobs and it has constituencies. This is out of step, makes no sense, and yet we see on the floor of the Senate folks who come here and say, well, let us that year, stick $300 million more in this program than was asked for and thus is needed. Why? Because we want to defend America's cities. Against what? Against a threat which the Secretary of Defense says does not exist, and Nobel laureates and members of the Manhattan project say does not exist.

If you are so all-fired worried about threats, let us focus on the threats that the Nation will really face.

One additional thing. I think the Senator from Oklahoma makes the point that I have been trying to make this morning when he talks about the tragic bombing of Oklahoma City. It is not an intercontinental ballistic missile with all of its sophisticated targeting system which is the likely way to attack America. It is far more likely to be a rental truck, a suitcase, a glass vial, a single-engine airplane. I think the Senator from Oklahoma made the point I was trying to make.

Mr. Dorgan. Who is the Senator yield?
Mr. DORGAN. I will not yield on my time.
Mr. INHOFE. I would like to respond to the Senator.
Mr. DORGAN. If the Senator would give me 5 minutes, I am happy to answer your questions. But we have 45 minutes equally divided.
I will at this time reserve the remainder of my time.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?
Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Minnesota, Senator WELSTONE.

Mr. WELSTONE. Mr. President, first of all, let me just say that 5 minutes is a long time to make the case. But I am in strong support of the Dorgan amendment for a number of reasons. First of all, I will talk policy, and then I will talk budget. There is no significant long-range ballistic missile threat to the United States now or in the immediate future. The head of the DIA stated:

We see no interest in or capability of any new country reaching the continental United States with a long-range missile for at least the next decade.

Mr. President, the national missile defense provides no defense against the most likely future attacks on the United States, which will not be delivered by missiles. We have seen that clearly in a tragic way at the World Trade Center, the Federal building in Oklahoma City, and the subway in Tokyo.

Mr. President, there are many arguments I could make about this impossible dream. But let me just put it in a slightly different way. We have out here a bill that requests $7 billion more than the Pentagon says it needs. We have out here with star wars a request for $300 million more than the Pentagon says it wants to spend or needs to spend.

Mr. President, I think this amendment is about more than star wars. It is about priorities. And if you look at requests for $7 billion more, it is $3.9 billion, but the total cost of the next airplane carrier, the CVN-78, is $4.6 billion.

If you look at requests for police officers, housing, childhood immunization, we've got an amendment to the Pentagon spending bill, $7 billion more in this bill than requested by the Pentagon itself of the kind of stories that are now coming out. Mr. President, about a variety of different pork projects, all across the country, we have to ask ourselves the question, what are we doing here?

I was on the floor of the Senate not too long ago, saying why are we eliminating low-income energy assistance? I was talking about the poor in the cold-weather State of Minnesota. We also talk about cooling assistance. This was during the time where we read that 450 people died, many elderly and poor.

On the one hand, we cut low-income energy assistance, we cut education programs, we cut job programs, we cut all sorts of nutrition programs, we are not investing in our children, and we have here a bill that asks for $7 billion more than the Pentagon says it needs for our national defense.

Now, this is not just for this impossible dream, many independent people arguing it never will work anyway—a request for an additional $300 million.

Mr. President, the real national security for our country is not for star wars in space. It is to feed children and educate children and provide safety and security for people in communities, and job opportunities for people on Earth.

This is outrageous. At the very time we have some of our deficit hawks saying that we've got to cut this, cut that, cut low-income energy assistance, cut legal services, cut job training, cut summer youth programs, cut education programs, cut health care programs, we have here a budget that asks for $7 billion more than the Pentagon wants, and $300 million more for star wars—this impossible dream, this fantasy—is than is requested by our own defense people.

This is really a test. I say to my colleagues from North Dakota, this is a test case vote, as to whether or not we are serious about reducing the deficit and investing in people in our country, investing in people who live in the communities in our country. That is what this is about. This Amendment. Senate we cannot dance at two weddings at the same time. Maybe you are trying to dance at three weddings at the same time. You cannot keep saying you are for deficit reduction, you cannot keep saying you are for children and education, you cannot keep saying you are for job opportunities, you cannot keep saying you are for veterans, you cannot keep saying we will not cut Medicare, and at the same time allocating more and more money for your pork military projects, and adding to a military budget that the Pentagon itself says it does not need. I yield the floor.

Mr. THURMOND. I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. I thank the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee for yielding time to discuss this amendment.

Going back to basics, the amendment is to cut $300 million from the committee's request for funding for the Defense Department. The committee has a $300 million increase from what the administration had requested for this particular part of the budget. The House had increased it $400 million. The Senate increase is less than the House increase by $100 million. The Dorgan amendment is to cut $300 million from the committee's request.

Mr. President, the primary arguments against the committee's mark are categorized into two areas: First, the threat is not that great or that soon; second, the money could be spent on other things.

First, talking about the threat, there is a suggestion here that the threat is not imminent. The threat we are talking about is a threat to relatively soon be able to attack the continental United States, because this is the national missile defense part of the program we are talking about.

Now, we all understand that eventually we will have to have a defense against missiles that would either be accidentally or intentionally launched against U.S. territory. The question is, how soon do we need to begin preparing for that?

The Senator from North Dakota says we do not need to worry about it yet because it will be maybe 10 years before the threat emerges. There are two problems with that response. First, it is wrong; and, second, we are not taking into account the fact that it takes a long time to develop the programs to respond to the offensive threat.

We have been working at this program for a long time. It has been 5 years yesterday, since the taking over of Kuwait by Iraq. Yet we are not very far down the road in terms of improving our ability to defend even against a missile like the Scud B that the Iraqis have. We are talking about much longer range missiles than the Scud B. We are talking about missiles that could reach U.S. territory.

Now, at first we are talking about the State of Alaska or the Territory of Guam. I know it is of interest to the Senator from North Dakota.

In fact, we all would be very, very concerned about a threat to any U.S. citizen, whether it be in Guam or whether it be in Alaska. It does not have to be to the heartland of America. What is the fact with regard to this threat? The person who last headed the CIA just prior to the new Director, John Deutch, the then Acting Director...
of the Central Intelligence Agency. Admiral William Studeman, made this point just a few months ago. He said, ‘Our understanding of North Korea’s earlier Scud development leads us to believe that it is unlikely Pyongyang could deploy Taepo-Dong I or Taepo-Dong II missiles before 3 to 5 years. However, if Pyongyang has foreseen its development program, we could see these missiles earlier.

What the acting CIA Director was saying is that they probably will not have this missile that could reach the United States for 3 to 5 years. Well, we cannot develop this system within that timeframe. The bill calls for some kind of a deployment, hopefully, by 1999. That is within the timeframe that the CIA Director acknowledges the Taepo-Dong II missile could be developed.

Now, what about the current CIA director? John Deutch said last year, ‘If the North Koreans field that Taepo-Dong II missile, Guam, Alaska, and parts of Hawaii would potentially be at risk.’ The point here is that North Korea, a belligerent state over whom we have virtually no negotiating control, no diplomatic control, is developing a weapon which the CIA says could potentially reach United States territory in 3 to 5 years.

If the 3 years is correct, we cannot possibly have anything deployed in time to meet that threat. Even if it is just used to blackmail us, it is a tremendous threat. For those who say that if it were deployed here, the facts do not bear them out. The intelligence estimates do not bear them out.

The other side of this argument is, well, there are other threats. There could be a suitcase bomb. There is a cruise missile threat, and of course the answer is yes, that is true. We are doing everything we can to meet those threats as well.

It is a fallacy of logic to suggest that because there is some other threat that, therefore, this is not a threat. That is the logic of the Senator from North Dakota. Well, somebody might bring a suitcase bomb over.

Well, we are working that problem very hard. The last three CIA Directors have said that their primary concern is the proliferation of these weapons of mass destruction and the missiles that can deliver them.

As a matter of fact, there has not been a clear bomb explode, but there have been missiles launched against U.S. forces. As a matter of fact, as I said yesterday, fully 20 percent of our casualties in the Persian Gulf were as a result of a Scud missile. We did not have an adequate protection against the Scud missile. We at least had the Patriot over there. We have nothing to protect the people in the United States. I think the CIA Directors are a pretty good source for this proposition that there is a potential threat there, and we will be lucky to be able to deploy a system in time to meet that threat, if their statistics are correct.

Now, just one quick final point on the threat. The Senator from North Dakota suggests that the triad is actually adequate here, but the same Secretary of Defense that he is so fond of relying on has made it clear that mutual assured destruction, that threat that we retaliate with nuclear weapons against Iraq or some other country, is just not credible.

As Secretary Perry said on March 8 of this year, ‘The bad news is that in this era, deterrence may not provide even cold comfort it did during the cold war. We may be facing terrorists or rogue regimes with ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons at the same time in the future, and they may not buy into our deterrence theory. Indeed, they may be madder than MAD.’

And the M-A-D that he is referring to is the mutual assured destruction doctrine, which the Secretary is saying is madness today. That doctrine no longer works. We need a defense, not just the threat of massive retaliation to prevent countries from launching missiles against the United States.

Finally, let us talk about the amount here. First of all, as the Senator from Mississippi pointed out earlier, the amount that is in the Senate bill this year is less than the Clinton administration requested last year in their 5-year budget. So in the 5-year plan the administration sent up here last year, they were asking for more money for this program than the committee has asked for this year. It is a matter of timing, of when you spend the money. As I think I said, the money is in the Senate bill this year and is very concerned about the future of this threat. As Secretary Perry said on March 8 of this year, ‘The bad news is that in this era, deterrence may not provide even cold comfort it did during the cold war. We may be facing terrorists or rogue regimes with ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons at the same time in the future, and they may not buy into our deterrence theory. Indeed, they may be madder than MAD.’

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And the M-A-D that he is referring to is the mutual assured destruction doctrine, which the Secretary is saying is madness today. That doctrine no longer works. We need a defense, not just the threat of massive retaliation to prevent countries from launching missiles against the United States.
The bill’s provisions would add nothing to DOD’s ability to pursue our missile defense programs and would needlessly cause us to incur excess costs and serious security risks.

That is not a letter from a Secretary who knows whether this is good policy or not. The Senator from Arizona says he just has not asked us. The Senator says that of course, the Secretary would like to get it this additional money.

Mr. KYL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DORGAN. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas. I will be happy to yield momentarily for a question.

Mr. KYL. Briefly, can the Senator point anywhere in that letter where he is referring to this $300 million? He is referring generally to this bill, not to this $300 billion.

Mr. DORGAN. In fact, he specifically refers to this $300 million in this program, I say to the Senator from Arizona, in the following part of this paragraph. I read it once before and I am not going to read it again where the point is, he is talking about developing specific national missile defense for interim operational capability in 1999 and for full deployment in 2003. That is exactly and specifically what the Secretary was referring to this $300 million? He is referring to this $300 million in this program.

The point is, he is talking about developing specific national missile defense for interim operational capability in 1999 and for full deployment in 2003. That is exactly what the Secretary was talking about in this letter. I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, first of all, I want everyone to understand that the President’s request already has $371 million in the bill for a national ballistic missile defense system. The committee added $300 million. So now we have $671 million, almost doubling what the Pentagon requested. The committee added $300 million. So now we have $671 million, almost doubling what the Pentagon requested.

Mr. KYL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire for yielding, and thank him for his leadership in support of the defense of the United States of America.

I am very pleased that this amendment has been offered. I oppose it, vehemently and strongly oppose it, but I am glad it has been offered because it gives the American people a chance to consider, and for all to see just exactly what this debate is all about and who stands for what.

The Dorgan amendment would leave the American people completely vulnerable to ballistic missile threats, completely vulnerable. It says to our constituents, it is OK to protect Israel, protect France, protect Germany, protect Italy, protect our allies, but not our own kids at home. Do not protect them.

The armed services bill, on the other hand, establishes a program to defend all Americans, regardless of where they live, against a limited ballistic missile attack. For the life of me, I do not understand how anyone could use the argument it is OK to protect somebody in one area of the country and not in another area of the country. How can one do that and keep a straight face?

The Clinton program and the Dorgan amendment leaves the United States hostage, completely, to the likes of Kim Jong Il and the Pyongyang Communists. The intelligence community has suggested that North Korea may well deploy an ICBM capable of striking Alaska and Hawaii within 5 years, and some talk maybe even as far as San Francisco in a very short period of time, but the Senator from North Dakota thinks it is wrong for us to defend these American citizens?

If the Senator disagrees with this assessment, let us look at the statement recently confirmed Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, John Deutch. Dr. Deutch stated, If the North Koreans field the Taepo Dong II missile, Guam, Alaska, and parts of Hawaii would be at risk. This is a serious, serious problem. The issue really boils down to this. Twenty nations have acquired or are acquiring weapons of mass destruction and the capability to deliver them, which means the United States of America and its citizens are vulnerable.

The international export control regime is failing to prevent the spread of these weapons. Are we being spread all over the world, this missile technology, biological, chemical, nuclear, and the capability to deliver these weapons.

The Armed Services Committee, under the strong leadership of Senator Strom Thurmond, recognizes that fact. This is a far-reaching, farsighted, looking-ahead attempt to protect the United States of America and its citizens in the outyears. You have to be thinking about this today, not 50 years from now, because 50 years from now it will be too late. You think about this today, and that is what the Senator from South Carolina has done. Under his leadership, the Armed Services Committee, the opportunity to protect our citizens.

The Dorgan amendment would leave the United States, North Korea, Syria, Libya, and others basically have free access to our citizens. The choice is simple, really; really simple. If you believe the American people should be protected against imminent accidental or intentional missile attacks—take your choice—you should support the Armed Services Committee bill.

The point is, he is talking about defending the American people hide behind the fig leaf of the cold war. The cold war is over. And the technology and the philosophy to defend against it is also over. We do not have mutual assured destruction anymore. We do not have a bipolar world anymore. These people are not rational. Does anybody think Saddam Hussein is rational? Would Saddam Hussein have used a nuclear weapon in the Persian Gulf war if he had the opportunity? You bet he would. He just does not have it.

We do not have the capability to protect against this. It is very interesting that focus groups have been held where a few people into this room and we asked them, What would you do if someone fired a missile at the United States?" In this group, American citizens were put together in a room and they were asked, What would you do if someone fired a missile at the United States of America? And every single one of these people said, We would shoot it down. Guess what? We do not have the capability to shoot it down, Mr. President. This amendment will make sure we do not have the capability to shoot it down until it is too late.

So I urge my colleagues to defeat this very irresponsible amendment.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator from South Carolina for yielding, and thank him for his leadership in support of the defense of the United States of America.

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The Dorgan amendment would say that the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii, are absolutely vulnerable to these threats. The reckless leaders of North Korea, Syria, Libya, and others basically have free access to our citizens. The choice is simple, really; really simple. If you believe the American people should be protected against imminent accidental or intentional missile attacks—take your choice—you should support the Armed Services Committee bill.

That is why we are on the committee. That is why we delve into these matters in great detail. That is our specialty. That is what we are there for, to understand these things and to present options to the full Senate. But if you believe the American people should not be defended, if we should be completely vulnerable, then you vote for the Dorgan amendment.

It is ironic—and tragically ironic, frankly—that those who oppose defending the American people hide behind the fig leaf of the cold war. The cold war is over. And the technology and the philosophy to defend against it is also over. We do not have mutual assured destruction anymore. We do not have a bipolar world anymore. These people are not rational. Does anybody think Saddam Hussein is rational? Would Saddam Hussein have used a nuclear missile in the Persian Gulf war if he had the opportunity? You bet he would. He just does not have it.

We do not have the capability to protect against this. It is very interesting that focus groups have been held where a few people into this room and we asked them, What would you do if someone fired a missile at the United States?" In this group, American citizens were put together in a room and they were asked, What would you do if someone fired a missile at the United States of America?" And every single one of these people said, We would shoot it down. Guess what? We do not have the capability to shoot it down, Mr. President. This amendment will make sure we do not have the capability to shoot it down until it is too late.

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The armed services bill, on the other hand, establishes a program to defend
Here is what this bill says. Here is what the language of the bill clearly says if you speak the mother tongue.

It is the policy of the United States—to deploy a multiple-site national ballistic missile defense system. If we want to emphasize that—a multiple-site NBMD system.

And section 235 of the bill says: The Secretary of Defense shall develop a national missile defense system, which will attain initial operational capability by the end of 2008. It shall include . . . ground-based interceptors deployed at multiple sites . . .

Remember, the ABM Treaty bans multiple-site systems. If that in itself is not compelling, there is more. This bill says we will decide what is a national missile defense system, and what is a theater missile defense system. We could not care less what the Russians think. Do you think people in Russia, the former Soviet Union, who drafted this treaty with us and that we ratified with, should have any say about what we are going to do in abrogating the treaty?

I read a very interesting article the other day in the Washington Post, an op-ed named Do not tweak the bear. Russia is an economic basket case. They are a military basket case. They were a military basket case and an economic basket case and in fact he said he could take them with one hand behind him. They did not have any choice but to allow millions of their people to be slaughtered until they could arm and beat Hitler.

If I had asked this body 10 years ago standing beside my desk, “Senators, what would you give to see the Soviet Union disappear, and to see East Germany, Hungary, Poland, all of those nations free, how much would you be willing to pay the defense budget in exchange for that?”—10 years ago—I daresay a consensus in the body, the smallest number would have been 30 percent, and a lot of people would have said 50 percent.

So what are we doing with this bill, which is the most irresponsible defense bill I have seen in my 21 years in the U.S. Senate? We say we are going to give to the Pentagon $7 billion which it does not even want. What kind of insanity is sweeping over this body?

We can without the additional $7 billion, twice as much as our eight most likely enemies including China, Russia, North Korea, Iraq, and Iran—twice as much; and, with NATO, twice as much as the rest of the world combines. And in this bill we are putting an additional $7 billion into defense.

If this bill goes to the President’s desk in its present form and he does not veto it—I am going to say publicly he is a very good friend of mine, and I want him to sign it—but he does not veto this bill, I am going to be terribly disappointed. I yield the floor.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, there is an old Irish saying: “You keep coming back like a song.”

Mr. President, in spite of the end of the cold war, in spite of the fact that the Russians are dismantling their nuclear weapons and we are buying the plutonium, in spite of the fact that there is no longer a threat from intercontinental ballistic missiles to the United States, no longer targeted at this country, this same issue, this military-industrial complex that the Defense Department does not want, keeps “coming back like a song.”

Mr. President, I have had amendments on this I guess four or five times over the past few years; more than I think $25 billion ago. And we have voted it sometime only to see it reversed by one vote or by two votes. But, Mr. President, this really at this time in our history is madness.

The biggest threat to this country right now is not from Russian ICBM’s, but rather—well, Saddam Hussein, who is no conceivable threat to the continental United States. Rather, the real threat to the United States is from this kind of spending, which would start a new cold war, which would hurt the United States and weaken this country.

If you are really worried about nuclear weapons, I can tell you where the threat would come. It is from a terrorist nuclear weapon which could be easily brought into the United States in a suitcase.

Look, if they can smuggle bales of marijuana into this country easily, they can easily smuggle into this country a suitcase bomb which can be put into some of the briefcases of a briefcase. And so why are we spending billions of dollars, even going into space-based lasers? Do you know what it takes to drive a space-based laser? A nuclear bomb. That is what it takes; otherwise, they do not have enough power.

That is what we are spending all this money for? What is the threat, Mr. President? It is absolute madness. It is what President Eisenhower warned against—the military industrial complex which he warned us about; which got this enthusiasm, gets it going; we have jobs out there in the economy. That is what this thing is about. It is not about defending the United States.

We really ought to go further than the Dorgan amendment. We ought to go away with any thought of deploying any ballistic missile defense in the continental United States. Do some research but do away with this deployment. It makes no sense today.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I wish to speak for a few minutes about our ballistic missile defense program and the ABM Treaty with an eye toward dismantling several myths about our missile defense program and the scope of the ABM treaty. Unfortunately, many of the opponents of a deployable national missile defense system, including the President, confuse the central issues at hand by this debate through the perpetuation of two central myths about national missile defense.

They maintain consistently that one, deploying a national missile defense system is a return to star wars and two, that such a deployment is an abrogation of the ABM Treaty. Neither of these claims has any grounding in fact.

First, the opponents of a deployable NMD system would have the Senate believe that in expiring NMD deployment we are committing ourselves to a long-term research program that would cost this Nation tens of billions of dollars.

In addition, they would have the Senate think that this system is a space-based system modeled along the lines of the star wars program of the 1980’s. The deployed NMD system called for in this bill is neither a distant technological dream, a space-based system, nor an overly expensive commitment for the American taxpayer. This legislation calls for a deployable, multiple site, ground-based intercept system by the year 2003. Let me repeat—a ground-based intercept system.

The current GBI configuration of a national missile defense system builds off our current advances in theater missile defense—advances that proceed from the concept of ground-based antiballistic missiles. Such a system builds upon existing ground-based interceptors technology which is currently deployed or is being validated through successful flight tests.

The only current limitation on rapid EKV development and deployment is the funding strangulation placed on our NMD program by the current administration. The centerpiece of this system, the Exoatmospheric kill vehicle or EKV, has been in development for 5 years and has demonstrated outstanding technological progress and advances. This technology, a piece of hardware designed to perform a mission that is well within our current intercept capabilities. As opposed to tens of billions of dollars in outlays to develop and deploy a ground-based NMD system, a deployable system will require a scant percentage of the funding provided for space-based research in 1980’s. In fact, this year’s authorization and appropriations bill call for an increase of only $300 million for national missile defense—a small amount that is roughly a third of the cost of one three destroyer. The opponents of national missile defense also claim that the national missile defense provisions in
this authorization bill would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. While the ultimate goal of multiple site deployment of an NMD system will require modifications to the ABM Treaty, nothing in the range of the current bill is anything our administration efforts will in fact, violate the constraints of the treaty. Therefore, the committee has, wisely, asked only for a Senate study on the application and relevance of the ABM Treaty to the current defense needs of this country. The ABM Treaty is over two decades old. It is based upon a doctrine of deterrence commonly known as mutually assured destruction. While this doctrine was absolutely applicable to the realities of the cold war, it has little place in a nonbipolar world of rogue regimes and proliferating ballistic missile technology. Unfortunately, the current administration continues to adhere not only to a belief that the parameters of the treaty remain valid in today's world, but seem determined to apply unilateral interpretations to the treaty that limit not only our national missile defense program, but also our theater missile defense limitations. This is said in those expressly contained in the treaty. Therefore, the committee has recommended a provision that would codify TMD speed and range standards for treaty compliance—standards derived from the administration's own December 1993 proposal. Make no mistake, Mr. President, the global political situation and the nature of the ballistic missile threat has changed dramatically from the time of the ABM Treaty's ratification. North Korea is nearing long-range ballistic missile capability. Just 2 months ago, the Chinese fired a truck-launched ICBM, demonstrating just how easy it will be for rogue states to develop and launch ICBMs. Mr. President, the threat to the United States from long-range ballistic missiles from rogue regimes will exist by 2003, if such capabilities do not already exist.

It is absurd and irresponsible to continue toquote our own convenient predictions from a real threat, especially if that protection can be provided for limited cost and is based upon technology which is near fruition. I strongly urge my colleagues to see through the myths regarding national missile defense and resist any attempts to weaken the commitment of this act to deploying an NMD system.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Ohio, Senator GLENN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in favor of the amendment offered by my colleague from North Dakota, Mr. DORGAN, to strike the $300 million that was added to the bill by the majority of the Armed Services Committee for national missile defense [NMD].

The President had requested $371 million for NMD—and the committee is proposing virtually to double that amount.

I do not believe that sensitive national security and diplomatic issues should be allowed to sink into the unruly pit of partisan politics. There have been approving public comments that have been made in recent years in the START process to cut the size of the United States and Russian nuclear arsenals? If we march forward blindly into the future and eventually abrogate the ABM Treaty, does anybody seriously believe that such an action will have no effect on Russia's readiness to proceed with such cuts in its nuclear stockpile?

Will it serve our security to drain some $48 billion out of our Treasury to build a national missile defense system? That is what the Congressional Budget Office has estimated it will cost to build a complex that covered Grand Forks, ND, and five other states. To this we must add billions more for the other missile defense—which these days is getting to look more and more like strategic missile defense. And the costs just keep adding up. We must not forget the long-term costs of operating and maintaining such facilities. The legacy we will leave to future generations from this investment will not be a more secure country, but a less secure world, and a towering pile of budgetary IOU's.

Will it serve our security, in deploying an extensive national strategic missile defense network, to drive China, Britain, and France out of international negotiations aimed at further nuclear reductions?

Will it serve our security to jeopardize the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was just extended indefinitely on the basis of solemn commitments by the nuclear-weapon states both to conclude an early comprehensive ban on all nuclear tests and new progress on nuclear arms control and disarmament?

These are just some of my reasons for supporting the Dorgan amendment today. We are standing on a slippery slope leading to the demise of the ABM Treaty. The Dorgan amendment merely seeks to remove one large banana peel from that slope. I urge all my colleagues in joining me in endorsing his responsible proposal.

Mr. President, the President requested $371 million for national missile defense. That was to do the basic research. And somehow we come along now and want to say we are going to double that amount; we are going to put another $300 million in here. And for what? I do not understand the rationale of this whole thing except it seems to me we have reversed parties here almost. Tax and spend, tax and spend, tax and spend, that is what we have heard leveled at the Democratic Party. Now, here we are with something that is not even needed and we are going to tax and spend, and now it is the Republican tax
and spend. I think that is a valid charge back at the Republicans on this. Tax and spend for what? The Secretary of Defense says that a balanced strategic missile threat has not emerged. General Clapper, DIA director, testified before the Armed Services Committee, and I quote him:

"We see no interest in or capability of any new country reaching the continental United States with a long-range missile for at least the next decade."

At the same time we are going to endanger the ABM Treaty, which authorizes its parties to have a limited national missile defense capability—limited. But the terms are quite clear about what is permissible and what is not permissible.

I do not know why the majority is determined to plus up these programs with something that will take a chance of eventually driving us out of that treaty. I think it is ridiculous. Will it really save our security to place in jeopardy the progress that has been made in recent years in the START process to cut the size of the United States and Russian nuclear arsenals? If we maneuver forward blindly into the future and eventually abrogate the ABM Treaty, does anybody seriously believe such an action will have no effect on Russia's readiness to proceed with such cuts in its nuclear capabilities, that I support?

I just do not see how it is going to serve our security to drain $48 billion—$48 billion—out of our Treasury to build a national missile defense system that is not needed. And that is not my figure. It is the Congressional Budget Office estimated it will cost to build a complex that covers Grand Forks, ND, and five other States. That is $48 billion, and it does not even cover the whole country. That does not even cover the theater missile defense, which I support.

I think it moves in the wrong direction. I do not see that it serves our security in deploying an expensive national missile defense network to drive China, Britain, and France out of the international negotiations aimed at further nuclear reductions.

I am not sure either exactly what kind of system this is. Is this to be an SDI system? The President provided re-search, and yet we do not know what this system is. At best, it is going to be a $48 billion operation just to cover five States. It literally makes no sense whatsoever to take a chance of driving us out of the ABM Treaty when we have no international intercontinental missile defense necessity for this country at this time.

Let us do the research the President wanted. Let us continue on down the road with that research, which I favor, voted for fully, and if we see a threat developing, we will have time to go to what this provides prematurely.

I know my time has expired. I yield the floor.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, three quick rebuttals. First, to my distinguished colleague from Ohio where he noted General Clapper. There are two fallacies in that argument I say. One, it is predicated on a startup within a country to build it all the way up. But there are open bids on the free market in this world today from many countries, primarily Iran, Iraq, and others, that we believe it is likely which could hit the United States within that lesser period than 10 years. Also, it will take us 10 years to build the very system we are debating here at this point in time. So there is a convergence, Mr. President, in time and need for this system.

Shifting to another argument from the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, who said it is madness. Well, let me tell you, Mr. President, a little Scud missile attack in the distinguished Mississippi Senator from Georgia; myself; the distinguished Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE]; and the distinguished Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] were in Tel Aviv on February 18, 1991. I remember it very vividly, and coincidentally, to have been my birthday. We were there in the Defense Ministry when a Scud alert was sounded and in a very calm way we participated with the others in putting on our gas masks. The Scud fell some 2 or 3 miles away. We were not worried.

May I say to my colleagues, when we went out the next morning to visit the community that was struck and to talk to the people, that was madness. That was madness, to see in their faces the attack by Saddam Hussein for no military reason whatsoever, strictly to use that type of weapon as a terrorist weapon, a single strike. Coincidentally, it was the last to fall on Tel Aviv.

And I say to the President, that same problem could happen, a single one as a terrorist weapon to fall on this country, and we have an obligation to the people of this country to invest this comparatively small, modest sum to ensure against that.

Mr. NUNN. Would the Senator yield for a brief observation?

I remember that evening very well. And I do not want to say this with much humor. There is not much humorous about anything regarding a Scud missile attack. What the Senator said, we were not in danger. If the Senator would amend that by saying we were not in danger because the target was where we were, the Ministry of Defense, and the Scud missiles are notoriously inaccurate. So we were probably in a safe place. But the target was the Ministry of Defense, we found out.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I acknowledge that. I recall, if we want to close off on a note of humor, the distinguished Senator from Georgia said to me, "Saddam Hussein just sent you a birthday present."

I yield the floor.
of increase in domestic spending. To be specific, in using 1995 dollars in fiscal year 1995 the defense budget was $402 billion. Today we are considering one that is $265 billion.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Who yields time?

Mr. NUNN. Will the Senator yield me 1 minute?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia?

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, the way I see this, I do not intend to vote for this amendment. I believe the money that is added here, the $300 million, which puts this budget back on national missile defense, about where it was when President Bush left office, I think the money is consistent with a limited thin defense but an effective defense against limited attack against accidental launch or against third countries that may develop a limited capability against the United States. What is inconsistent with that is the language in this bill which will be the subject for the next amendment which puts us in a position of anticipatory breach of the ABM Treaty, will be read like that in Russia. We will have to be in breach because we do not have any programs in the next fiscal year that would in any way contravene that treaty. So we are going to be paying a huge price for nothing because of the language in this bill. I believe the answer is to strike the money which is needed.

I will favor though the amendments that will try to correct this language. If this language goes forward as it is, we are going to pay a big price, probably not only in the failure of ratification of START II but also in the Russians not complying or continuing to comply with START I. So we are buying ourselves perhaps 6,000 or 8,000 warheads point at America by the language in this bill. And I hope people recognize that when we get to the next amendment. But I do not believe the answer is to strike the money which everybody agrees at some point we are going to need some kind of limited defense. The administration agrees with that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is expired.

Mr. NUNN. Could I get another minute?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina does not have any time.

Mr. NUNN. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. I yield 30 seconds to the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. EXON. I thank the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. I rise in support of Senator Dorgan's amendment to eliminate the Armed Services Committee add-on of $300 million for the national missile defense system. If I am not already listed, I ask unanimous consent that I be added as a cosponsor.

The committee funded increase of $300 million is an initial downpayment on what the committee majority advertises as a multisite, multilayered missile defense system to protect against a large and sophisticated missile attack. The missile defense language in the authorization bill makes clear that the system desired is one that will violate the ABM Treaty and intercept a potential missile attack. The $300 million plus-up in the bill is the first installment of a bill that could grow to a staggering $48 billion cost according to a March 1995, CBO report. This $48 billion is in addition to the $35 billion we have already spent on missile defense. Let no one misunderstand the significance of this vote. This is the first of many expensive installments to resurrect the Star Wars concept.

This vote is on a question of priorities. At a time when we are significantly slashing domestic spending and making tough, painful budgetary choices, it would be irresponsible to add $300 million into a system concept designed to defend against a threat that does not exist today and will not exist by the operational deployment date of 1999.

I believe we should send a powerful signal to the American public by approving the Dorgan amendment and putting the Senate on record that the domestic welfare of our citizens will not be sacrificed on the gold plated altar of war stars. This vote is on a question of priorities. We can ill-afford to shurg our shoulders and say "what is $300 million" at a time when we are asking all Americans to tighten their belts. As I said earlier, a vote for this $300 million installment is only part of a lengthy payment plan that will eventually drain our treasury by another $40 to $50 billion. To fail to accept such a payment plan would be the height of fiscal folly. I urge my colleagues to support the Dorgan amendment.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise today in strong opposition to this amendment which would severely reduce the funding needed to develop missile defenses. In light of our experiences in the Persian Gulf war, and the advanced weapon development programs shown such as North Korea, this amendment should be soundly rejected by the Senate.

The dangers of leaving our own country unprotected cannot be ignored. Perhaps some Senators have forgotten that we had a demonstration of the dangers of a ballistic missile attack just a few years ago. The picture of an unprotected Israel being hit by Scud missiles chilled the hearts of all Americans, but that incident would pale in comparison to the consequences of a nuclear attack. It was reported in the news a year ago that the North Koreans vowed to launch missiles at Tokyo should armed conflict occur with South Korea. While their capability to launch such an attack is questionable, the threat cannot be ignored. It is my understanding that in reaction to this, Japan has approached the Department of Defense to discuss the feasibility of entering the ABM system. Unfortunately, THAAD will not be ready for deployment until the turn of the century. I am sure that if Japan could have anticipated the threat they now face, they would have invested in some type of missile defense system months ago. As it will be vulnerable to North Korean blackmail for years to come. They can only hope that North Korea never carries out its threat.

Mr. President, we cannot allow the United States to be put in such a vulnerable position. I firmly believe, however, that the present crisis with North Korea clearly demonstrates that need to continue the development of a national missile defense system. The cost of being unprepared and unprepared ourselves is too great to be ignored.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in defeating this unwise amendment.

Mr. DORGAN. I yield the remaining time to myself.

Mr. President, this has been a most unusual debate. I see a couple in this chamber who are parents who have no doubt read their children the Berenstain Bears books. One of the Berenstain Bears books talks about the importance of being prepared. It says, "give me, give me, give me this. You know, it is interesting to me as I read to my children and describe the Berenstain Bears books about "give me," it reminds me a bit of the folks who come to this floor with every conceivable project, every conceivable program in national defense that is proposed by someone and says—they say, "We have got to build this. We have got to fund it. In fact, we cannot wait. We have got to do it right now."

I asked the question an hour and a half ago, where are you going to get the money? Where is the money? The Congressional Budget Office says this will cost $48 billion. I ask, where is the money? Are you going to charge it? Are you going to tax people for it? Where are you going to get the money? I have not heard one response in an hour and a half. And I know why, because they do not have the foggiest notion where they are going to get the money. They just have an appetite to spend it and build this program.

Let me end where I began. This is $300 million the Secretary of Defense says he does not want, and we do not need. We do not need, that folks who are opposed to the Federal deficit are now insisting we spend. To describe this as pork is to give hogs a bad name. At least hogs carry around a little meat. This is in my judgment pure lard to insisting we spend. To describe this as pork is to give hogs a bad name. At least hogs carry around a little meat. This is in my judgment pure lard to giving this $300 million the Secretary of Defense says he does not want, and we do not need. We do not need.
debate it has been said that this national defense program does not violate the ABM Treaty. Supposedly, this does not violate the ABM Treaty. How can anyone possibly say that? Of course it violates the ABM Treaty. To understand that it is easy to be able to read. This bill calls for many sites. The ABM Treaty only allows one. This bill calls for more than 100 interceptors. The ABM Treaty limits this Nation to less than 100 interceptors. This bill on page 59 calls for weapons in space. Of course this bill violates the ABM Treaty. Let us not debate this issue with that kind of representation.

This leaves us vulnerable, one speaker said. That what folks want to do is defend France and Israel and leave us vulnerable. There is $371 million in this bill for ballistic missile defense. I am not touching that.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Has the time expired on both sides?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has no time left.

The Senator from North Dakota has 2 minutes, Senator. The Senator from South Carolina has no time left.

The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, we are told by some speakers that our intention is to leave American cities vulnerable while at the same time we defend Israel and France and Egypt and others.

Total nonsense. There is $371 million in this bill for a ballistic missile defense system. All we want to do is take out the extra $300 million that was added that the Secretary of Defense says he does not want and that we do not need. That is all we are trying to do.

I do not need to hear from folks about the threat to this country. North Dakota has been ground zero for 4 years. If we seceded from the Union, we would be the third most powerful country in the world—300 intercontinental ballistic missiles with Mark-12 warheads, a B-52 base, we had a B-1 base. We understand about ground zero. They built an ABM system in North Dakota, in fact, the only site in the free world. Spent billions. Within 30 days after it was declared operational, it was mothballed. Tell that to the taxpayers.

We understand about missiles and bombers and national defense, and we understand about ground zero. But we also understand about Government waste. We understand it when people say we cannot afford to send kids to school; we are going to make it harder for parents to send their kids to college; we cannot afford money for the elderly for health care; we simply cannot afford money for nutrition programs we have to tighten our belts.

And then the same folks say that it is our priority to add money to a system that the administration does not need. The Senator from Louisiana said this is madness. He is absolutely correct. This makes no sense at all. We ought to decide as a Senate what our priorities are. The Senator from Ohio, a decorated combat veteran in service to this country, stood up and said it is the way that it is. Let us build the things that are necessary for the defense of this country.

I am for a strong defense, but I am not for wasting the taxpayers money on boondoggles that we do not need. Spent billions. Within 30 days after it was declared operational, we mothballed. Tell that to the taxpayers.

Mr. LEVIN. The motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 2087) was agreed to.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

So the motion to lay on the table the amendment (No. 2087) was agreed to.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in a moment I will send an amendment to the desk which would strike language from the bill which violates the ABM Treaty, which establishes unilateral interception of the ABM Treaty, and which would also tie the President's hands in even discussing the ABM Treaty with the Russians.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, however, that I now be allowed to yield the floor to Senator Exon for 10 minutes, and then to Senator BAUCUS for 5 minutes, without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. McCAIN. Reserving the right to object, and I will not object, may I ask the Senator from Michigan, as part of that, will he agree to a time agreement on his amendment?

Mr. LEVIN. We are trying to see how much time will be required by various speakers. We are trying to put that together right now. We are working on that.

Mr. McCAIN. Also, reserving the right to object, following your amendment, there will be no more amendments on this issue.

Mr. LEVIN. I cannot say that; I do not know that.

Mr. McCAIN. Again, reserving the right to object, I remind the Senator from Michigan, we have now been on this single issue for all intents and purposes for 2 days.

At this point, we will have thoroughly ventilated the ballistic missile defense issue, and at some point we should acquire a list of proposed amendments and be prepared to move forward. I hope it is possible we could start reaching some time agreements.

The issue is a very important issue. I understand. It is critical. At some point, I think we should move on to other issues. There are other Members who plan on proposing amendments. I hope we can move forward.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I want to make an objection. Reserving the
right to object, can I inquire of the Senator whether or not, given the somewhat unusual procedure of asking two Senators be allowed to speak—you now holding the floor—would the Senator include in his request that those desiring to speak will not offer amendments?

Mr. LEVIN. I will be happy to do that. It is not my understanding they want to offer amendments. I will modify my amendment. But I also will modify my UC in another way.

Mr. MCCAiN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, is it in order for a quorum to be called at this point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am sorry. I did not hear you.

Mr. LEVIN. Is it in order for a quorum call?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No, it is not.

Mr. MCCAiN. I object to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan has the floor.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the most dangerous portion of this bill, in my view, is its head-on assault on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. This is not a subtle issue. This is not an issue of interpretation. That is a frontal, head-on assault which says that it is now time for the United States—

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, could we have order in the Senate? The Senator is making a very important speech. He is entitled to be heard.

I make the point of order the Senate is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The Senate is not in order. Will we remove the conversations, please, from the floor? Will we remove the conversation over here on my left from the floor, please? The Senator may proceed.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the language we are going to analyze, that is in this bill, directly confronts the ABM Treaty and says it is the policy of the United States—and these are the words of the bill—no longer to abide by the ABM Treaty.

It does it in a number of ways throughout this bill, but the way in which it says it is by simply stating, in section 233, that “It is the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple site national missile defense system.” It goes on beyond that in section 233, but that is a very clear statement of what the intention and what the effect is of this bill.

Mr. MCCAiN. Will the Senator from Michigan yield for one second?

Mr. LEVIN. I will be happy to.

Mr. MCCAiN. I will be glad to withdraw my objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Nebraska to speak for 10 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank my friend from Arizona. While we were going back to the unanimous consent, I would like to modify my UC in another way. This relates to the question of how many amendments will there be on this subject.

It was my intention originally to offer three different amendments striking the bill in three different places. I believe there has been some discussion between the ranking member and the chairman on this subject. I am not positive. But my amendment strikes language in three separate places and, rather than three amendments striking three different places, since the issue is generally the same, I would modify my unanimous-consent request to make it in order that the amendment that I send to the desk strike three different provisions.

Mr. MCCAiN. Will the Senator work on a time agreement for that amendment?

Mr. LEVIN. We are working.

Mr. THURMOND. As I understand it, the Senator has one amendment; is that correct?

Mr. LEVIN. I have one amendment touching the bill in three different places rather than having three amendments. This is the only amendment on national missile defense. EMDS, Mr. Chairman, includes in his request that those holding the floor, please? Will we remove the conversation over here on the issue with a Defense authorization bill, particularly with regard to ballistic missile defenses. I simply say, we have just gone through an exercise in futility, although finally successful. Had the Senator allowed me to proceed, I would have been almost through with my statement at this time. But at least I appreciate the consideration that has been offered by both sides.

There has been some criticism about the possibility of redundancy with regard to this authorization bill, particularly with regard to ballistic missile defenses. I simply say, if I had time to pause, this is the time to reflect, this is the time, if you will, to take some time. Because what we are about, in this authorization bill, is going to have long-range, possibly serious implications, in the view of this Senator, who has worked on these matters for a long, long time.

Later in the day, I believe, probably my colleague from Arkansas, Senator BUMPERS, will be addressing some of the issues that I will be addressing now, and he will be referring to a statement that came out of Moscow today with regard to what the Russians are doing and not doing and thinking as we proceed in this area.

Certainly, the policies regarding the national security interests of the United States should not be dictated by Moscow. But certainly, since we are talking about the possible violation if not the outright violation of treaties which are a party to and that we are talking about serious business here. And whatever redundancy is necessary to get that message across should be the order of the day.

Mr. President, I rise to offer my thoughts on the fiscal year 1996 National Defense Authorization Act. Rarely in my 17 years in the U.S. Senate have I come to the floor to take issue with a Defense authorization bill reported out of the Senate Armed Services Committee. As a member of the committee, I have been satisfied that the reported bill was the product of a bipartisan effort to further advance our national security objectives.
To my dismay, the content and philosophy embodied in this year’s bill is a significant departure from those of previous years. Crafted with little bipartisan consultation, the bill reported out of the committee represents a regrettable and potentially harmful return to a Cold War security policy that, unless corrected, return the United States to the confrontational cold war policies of the 1980’s that predated the fall of the Soviet Empire.

While much in the committee bill is laudable and will greatly enhance the readiness and capabilities of our Armed Services, I am fearful that these constructive elements of the authorization bill will be offset by misguided efforts to defend against threats that do not exist and hostile attempts to scuttle international agreements intended to enhance our security through peaceful means. As originally drafted—I emphasize “originally drafted”—in the Armed Services Committee, this bill attempted to address the real threat facing our nation. With the collapse of the Soviet Empire, the threat from a nuclear proliferation agreement relative to North Korea and the former Soviet Union, and purchase unwanted B-2 bombers at a potential cost totaling tens of billions of dollars.

While the majority of the Armed Services Committee was successful in scuttling these and other astonishing hardline recommendations, many provisions remain in the reported bill that will return us to the cold war mentality of yesteryear. Among the most objectionable of these reversals are bill provisions that: advocate violation of the antiballistic missile treaty; as has been briefly adumbrated by the Senator from Michigan on an amendment that I am a cosponsor of. The START I treaty as well. Although the committee majority did not fund the anticipated expenses for ongoing Department of Defense operations in Iraq and Bosnia. This outstanding, the cost of which will in the mean time come out of Pentagon operation accounts, will come due next year and I warn my colleagues to not be surprised when this $1.2 billion expense is funded in part by sequestration cuts. Ironically, this built-in cost overrun is nearly identical to the cost of the LHD-7, a battle ship overseas and you can understand why defense contractors and the country are popping champagne corks: Christmas has indeed come early.

But the bill to the taxpayer is not complete at the committee passed authorization. There is a built-in cost overrun. In the rush to fund these and other unrequested multibillion dollar weapons, the committee majority did not fund the anticipated expenses for ongoing Department of Defense operations in Iraq and Bosnia. This outstanding bill, the cost of which will in the mean time come out of Pentagon operation accounts, will come due next year and I warn my colleagues to not be surprised when this $1.2 billion expense is funded in part by sequestration cuts. Ironically, this built-in cost overrun is nearly identical to the cost of the LHD-7 add-on. I would hope that the Senate will reconsider this issue during floor debate and decide to place the operations funding of our troops in the field overseas above the cost of building an unneeded naval vessel.

While the funding priorities in this bill are questionable to say the least, there should be no doubt as to the dehumanizing and inhumane effects on the foreign policy initiative establishing a loan guarantee program for defense contractors to export their weapons overseas and you can understand why defense contractors and arms manufacturers will be jabbed into the hive. The design and present form is a sharp stick ready to be jabbed into the hive. The design and present form is a sharp stick ready to serve our Nation’s security interests. In summary, I am concerned with the tone and substance of the bill. The level of micromanagement placed on the Pentagon and the Department of Energy is unprecedented and harmful to our Nation’s standing in the international community. Many of the committee initiatives are driven by a desire to defend against a superpower threat to U.S. security that simply does not exist. At a time when our one-time enemies are now allies and the world community is committed more than ever before to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, the committee bill is at odds with reality and in strong need of amendment before it can properly serve our Nation’s security interests.

At a time when American leadership in the world community is strongly needed, we cannot be viewed as a nation living in the past, jousting with imaginary dragons in order to lay claim to the mantle of being “strong on defense.” We are a strong country, the preeminent military power in the world by far. But we must also be forward looking and recognize that it is in our national interest as well as in the interest of other nations to encourage arms control and alliances based on collective security. It is unfortunate that some feel more comfortable in an adversarial environment than in one based on cooperation and a lowering of superpower antagonism.

Like a beehive, the world in 1995 has the capacity to be both dangerous and peaceful. If handled properly, the hive can be benign and capable of producing sweet honey. If agitated, however, it can become Toxic and threatening. The defense authorization bill in its present form is a sharp stick ready to serve our Nation’s security interests. In summary, I am concerned with the tone and substance of the bill. The level of micromanagement placed on the Pentagon and the Department of Energy is unprecedented and harmful to our Nation’s standing in the international community. Many of the committee initiatives are driven by a desire to defend against a superpower threat to U.S. security that simply does not exist. At a time when our one-time enemies are now allies and the world community is committed more than ever before to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, the committee bill is at odds with reality and in strong need of amendment before it can properly serve our Nation’s security interests. At a time when American leadership in the world community is strongly needed, we cannot be viewed as a nation living in the past, jousting with imaginary dragons in order to lay claim to the mantle of being “strong on defense.” We are a strong country, the preeminent military power in the world by far. But we must also be forward looking and recognize that it is in our national interest as well as in the interest of other nations to encourage arms control and alliances based on collective security. It is unfortunate that some feel more comfortable in an adversarial environment than in one based on cooperation and a lowering of superpower antagonism.
The intent of the bill is to agitate the world community to the ultimate detriment of ourselves. This is not the time in history to rekindle the rhetoric of the cold war. I urge my colleagues to support amendments that will correct these and other self-defeating elements of this flawed legislation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana has 5 minutes.

Mr. BAUCUS. Thank you, Mr. President.

VIETNAM MOVING WALL OPENING CEREMONY

Mr. President, this morning, the Vietnam Moving Wall—the portable replica of the Vietnam War Memorial—came to Montana. Nan, I would like to offer my thanks and congratulations to retired Col. Ron Glock and Jim Caird for their hard work in making it all happen, and say a few words in honor of this solemn occasion.

Walls will all holly divide people. But this wall unites us. It unites us, as Montanans and Americans, in reverence and gratitude to the Americans who gave their lives in Vietnam. The Vietnam War Memorial allows people to touch the names of their friends and their relatives, and remember those individuals who touched our lives so deeply. And the Moving Wall, as it travels our country, allows each of us to honor their lives and their gifts, and remember the lessons of history.

The young people who were born after the war—many of them now entering adulthood—have a chance to experience and understand the magnitude of a war where we lost over 50,000 Americans.

The families and comrades in arms see their brothers, fathers, and friends given the honor which is their due.

And we all learn again the lesson of the cost of war.

So today we come together to honor and remember all those we lost in Vietnam, and in particular those who went off to war from Montana and Montana State and whose names we can read on the Wall today:


May the Lord bless them and grant them eternal peace.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

The Senator from Michigan retains the floor.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, this bill is a head-on assault on the ABM Treaty. There is nothing dubious about it. Unlike our existing policy which permits us to consider whether or not we wish to withdraw from the treaty at the appropriate time, if and when there is a threat, and after we have done the research and development to see how much it would cost to put up a national defense and after we have gathered together the information that we need and the impacts that we need in order to make that decision on a reasonable basis, this bill decides now that it is the policy of the United States to pull out of the ABM Treaty. It makes no bones about it. The language of section 233 says:

That is the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple-site national missile defense system.

That is a clear breach of the ABM Treaty. Article III of the ABM Treaty says:

Each party undertakes not to deploy ABM systems at more than one site.

The ABM Treaty has permitted us to do a number of things. First, it is permitting arms reduction in offensive weapons. Without the ABM Treaty, the Russians are not going to be reducing their offensive weapons, as they have agreed to in START I and we hope they will ratify in START II. That process is going to be ended because if they are going to be facing missile defenses, they are going to be increasing the number of offensive weapons rather than decreasing the number of offensive weapons.

They have told us that. So the ABM Treaty has allowed us to do the most important single thing we are probably doing right now in the nuclear strategic world, which is to reduce the number of offensive nuclear weapons.

The ABM Treaty has also allowed us to avoid a defensive arms race, where a defense is a countermeasure to the defense, and then there is a counter-countermeasure to the defense, and then there is a counter-counter-counter, and on and on ad infinitum.

But first and foremost, what is going on right now is the dramatic reduction of offensive arms, and we have been told by the Russians—and I am going to read from General Shalikashvili’s letter in just a moment about how seriously he takes this issue—they are going to stop the reduction of offensive arms and forget the ratification of START II.

That is what the stakes are in this disposal. This is not some theoretical discussion about defenses. This is a premature decision to destroy a treaty which is allowing us now as we speak to reduce the number of offensive weapons that threaten us, that face us, that are aimed at us now.

The bill also States in section 235 that to implement the policy that I just read in section 233:

The Secretary of Defense shall develop an operationally effective national missile defense system which will attain initial operating capability by the end of the year 2003.

It shall be developed in a way which includes ground-based interceptors deployed at multiple sites.

There we go again with the multiple-site breach of the ABM Treaty. Section 235 also provides for an interim operational capability. It is all laid out very specifically as to the deployment schedule for the ABM system.

Now, this is a head-on collision. This again is not like our current law provides, that we are going to continue to do research and development on nationwide defenses, on strategic missile defenses. This bill decides now that it is the policy to deploy such a system before we have done the research and development and before we have concluded our negotiations with the Russians in an effort to make such a nationwide defense system permissible under an amended treaty.

This is not a question of interpretation. This is the head-on clash, this is the trashing of the ABM Treaty. This is the establishing of a policy now to pull out of the ABM Treaty. I cannot think of anything much more shortsighted than this. It is a provocative move to commit ourselves now to deploy a nationwide defense system, the ABM Treaty be damned. This is going to wreck the START treaty which was a landmark arms reduction treaty which was achieved by President Bush, and it is going to spark a buildup of offensive weapons instead of the reduction of offensive weapons which we have been trying to achieve.

Now, General Shalikashvili, the Chairman of our Joint Chiefs of Staff, wrote me the following on June 28:

While we believe that START II is in both countries’ interests regardless of other events, we must assume such unilateral U.S. legislation could have an adverse impact on START II ratification by the Duma and probably impact our broader security relationship with Russia as well.

The Secretary of Defense has weighed in strong opposition to these missile defense provisions saying, in a letter to Senator Nunn dated July 28:

These provisions would put us on a pathway to abrogate the ABM Treaty. The bill’s provisions would add nothing to the DOD’s ability to pursue our missile defense programs and would needlessly cause us to incur excess costs and serious security risks.

Secretary Perry’s letter continues as follows:

. . . certain provisions related to the ABM Treaty would be very damaging to U.S. security interests. By mandating actions that would lead us to violate or disregard U.S. Treaty obligations—such as establishing a deployment date of a multiple-site NMD system—that bill would jeopardize Russian implementation of the Start I and Start II Treaties, which involve the elimination of many thousands of strategic nuclear weapons.

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And Secretary Perry’s letter went on to say the following:

The bill’s unwarranted imposition, through funding restrictions, of a unilateral ABM/TMD demarcation interpretation would simply be doing the same thing we have been doing for a long time. It would reduce the flexibility we need to conduct the bilateral dialogue we need to have with the Russians on the ABM treaty. Such unilateral action would not be in our nation’s interest.

Now, why do we want to risk that? Why do we want to hand the hard-liners in the Russian Duma an excuse to block the ratification of the Start II Treaty and resume an offensive arms race, instead of continuing and accelerating the dismantlement of nuclear strategic weapons? There is no new threat of massive nuclear missile attack on the continental United States requiring a decision now to pull out of the ABM Treaty.

The ABM Treaty does not constrain national security interests of the United States. That is pretty strong language. Here is the Secretary of Defense, telling us this language, unless it is eliminated or significantly modified, will ‘s * * threaten to undermine fundamental national security interests of the United States.’

Now only would this committee decision to deploy missile defenses destroy a treaty which has been a cornerstone of global nuclear arms control for over 20 years, it would increase the threat to the United States by leaving more nuclear weapons aimed at us and it would poison our relationship with Russia, a relationship which is improving and beginning to stabilize. Now, why do we want to risk that? Why do we want to hand the hard-liners in the Russian Duma an excuse to block the ratification of the Start II Treaty and resume an offensive arms race, instead of continuing and accelerating the dismantlement of nuclear strategic weapons? There is no new threat of massive nuclear missile attack on the continental United States requiring a decision now to pull out of the ABM Treaty.

The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, General Clapper, said:

We see no interest in or capability of any new concept for achieving the continental United States with a long-range missile for at least the next decade.

For several years, we have had a bipartisan consensus in Congress for continuing research on national missile defense that is consistent with the ABM Treaty. We have had a consensus that we should preserve the option to decide later to deploy a national missile defense system if the threat increases or if it proves financially feasible, or both. At the same time, we have had a bipartisan or bipartisan consensus that we should seek ABM Treaty understandings or changes that are mutually agreeable between the United States and Russia, and we should be doing these things simultaneously. We should be doing research and development of national missile defenses. We should be seeking understandings and modifications of the ABM Treaty while these research activities are continuing, and we should keep the option open when the time comes to withdraw from the ABM Treaty.

This bill before us breaks that bipartisan consensus, and instead decides now that it is the policy of the United States to trash the ABM Treaty and to withdraw from it. This bill commits us to meet a deployment program that is simply reckless because it is so intentionally provocative to the Russians without any military benefit to us because our present program is unconstrained by the ABM Treaty. What we are doing now in missile defense research is unconstrained by the treaty.

We do not need to make this decision now to trash a treaty which is allowing us to reduce the threat of offensive weapons that threaten us. That is what is so reckless about this language. It prematurely commits us to a course of action which we need not take now and maybe never need to take. We do not know that.

We have had a bipartisan consensus to keep an option open. This wipes out that bipartisan consensus. Now, there is another provision in this bill which is threatening to our security in the eyes of Secretary Perry, and that is the one that section 101 sets a demarcation line between short-range and long-range missiles. Defenses against the former are permitted. Defenses against the long-range missiles are not.

What is this demarcation line? What is the range? We have been trying to negotiate that with the Russians as to what is the precise line between a short-range missile and a long-range missile. We put a proposal down on the table and hope is going to be adopted. This bill incorporates our proposal as U.S. law.

We, in this bill, unilaterally adopt the proposal that the administration is making at a negotiating session and saying they cannot deviate from their proposal. Now, that is a rather unusual way to negotiate: You are sitting down with the other side, trying to reach an agreement, and your Congress back there unilaterally puts into domestic law what your first proposal is. Now, what would the Duma do? What did the Duma do? What would the Duma say? We say we would like a range of 3,500 kilometers and the Duma says, unilaterally, the ABM Treaty means a range of 3,000 kilometers. Now, what would our reaction be? We are sitting at a negotiating table with the Russians, trying to figure out a demarcation line, and the Russians unilaterally make their own interpretation and make it their law, and tell their President he cannot deviate from that law. He cannot even sit down with the Americans to talk about it. He cannot even listen.

Under this bill, the President’s people are not even allowed to listen to a Russian proposal that would involve the expenditure of funds; that is, travel funds. So you can kiss goodbye those negotiations. And, by the way, the language in this bill says it is the sense of the Senate that the President cease all negotiations for a year. That is just sense-of-the-Senate language. But the President has the power of the purse that is used here to prevent the President or the President’s people from implementing any Presidential policy relative to the ABM Treaty. Negotiations to set a demarcation line are over.

Now, this is a country that has thousands of nuclear weapons that we have been in a cold war with, that we are trying to improve our relationship with, and we have had some real successes. And now we put one stick, two sticks, three sticks right in their eyes. For what? A new threat? Has our research carried us to the point where we now can even make a decision as to whether we can effectively and cost-efficiently deploy such a system? We are not at that point now.

The ABM Treaty does not constrain our research and development. That is why Secretary Perry said that the bill’s unwarranted imposition through fund restrictions, of a unilateral demarcation interpretation would jeopardize these reductions and would raise significant international legal issues, as well as fundamental constitutional issues regarding the President’s authority over the conduct of foreign affairs.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letters from General Shalikashvili and Secretary Perry be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff,

Hon. Carl Levin,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Levin:

Thank you for your letter and the opportunity to express my views concerning the impact of Senator Warner’s proposed language for the FY 1996 Defense Authorization Bill on current theater missile defense (TMD) programs.

Because the Russians have repeatedly linked the ABM Treaty with other arms control issues—particularly the demarcation of Start II now before the Duma—we cannot assume they would deal in isolation with unilateral US legislation detailing technical parameters for ABM/TMD demarcation. While we believe that Start II is in both countries’ interests regardless of other events, we must assume such unilateral US legislation could harm prospect for Start II ratification by the Duma and probably impact our broader security relationship with Russia as well.

We are continuing to work on TMD systems. The ongoing testing of THAAD through the demonstration/validation program has been certified ABM Treaty compliant as has the Navy Upper Tier program. Thus, progress on these programs is not restricted by the lack of a demarcation agreement. We have no plans and do not desire to test THAAD or other TMD systems in an ABM mode.

Even though testing and development of TMD systems is underway now, we believe it is useful to continue discussions with the Russians to seek resolution of the ABM/TMD issue in a way which preserves our security equities. Were such dialogue to be prohibited, we might eventually find ourselves forced to choose between giving up elements of our TMD development programs or proceeding unilaterally in a manner which could undermine the and our broader security relationship with Russia. Either alternative would impose security
costs and risks which we are seeking to avoid.

Sincerely,  
JOHN M. SHALIKAHSHVILI, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  

Hon. SAM NUNN,  
Ranking Member, Committee on Armed Services,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR NUNN: I write to register my strong opposition to the missile defense provisions of the SASC’s Defense Authorization bill, which would institute Congressional micromanagement of the Administration’s NMD program and put us on a pathway to abrogate the ABM Treaty. The Administration is committed to respond to the threat of ballistic missile threats to our forces, allies, and territory. We will not permit the capability of the defenses we field to meet those threats to be compromised.

The bill’s provisions would add nothing to DoD’s ability to pursue our missile defense programs, and would needlessly cause us to incur excess costs and serious security risks. The bill would require the U.S. to make a decision prior to any specific national defense missile defense for deployment by 2003, with interim operational capability in 1999, despite the clear evidence that a valid strategic missile threat has not emerged. Our NMD program is designed to give us the capability for a deployment decision in three years, when we will be better positioned to assess the threat and deploy the most technologically advanced systems available. The bill would also terminate valuable elements of our NMD program, the Boost Phase Intercept and MEADS/Corps SAM systems. MEADS is not only a valuable defense system, but is an important test of future trans-Atlantic land-based cooperation.

In addition, certain provisions related to the ABM Treaty would be very damaging to U.S. security interests. By mandating actions that would lead us to violate or disregard U.S. Treaty obligations—such as establishing a deployment date of a multisite NMD system—the bill would jeopardize our national security interest. It was Republican and Democratic Presidents, and the Secretaries of State, Presidents of the United States—Republican in these instances in terms of the SALT agreements—believed that they were in our national security interests. As I understand the Senator’s excellent presentation, just by reviewing the particular words and phrases that are included in the defense authorization bill, the provisions that are included in the legislation, that is effectively saying that a majority, in this case probably in terms of the vote, are expressing a counterview: that somehow they have better knowledge of the security interests and the nature and the complex threat of the arsenals of the people than that long-term negotiating process that took place by those who were very sensitive to the security interests, the role of the United States and the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Can the Senator comment briefly on the historic context? I found very persuasive the particular details.

Second, does the Senator from Michigan, if he heard me, agree that one of this bill’s security interests is believe that this is an extraordinary action on the floor of the U.S. Senate, when we are having our challenge in our relationship between China and the United States—we recently have heard about two military officers who were actually arrested in China; we have the tragic circumstances around Mr. Wu who has been apprehended, and the human rights violations—a range of different challenges to having with one of the other great world powers, China? Our Secretary of State is involved in trying to work out at least some kind of modus operandi with the Chinese. As a student of history and as one of those who are very concerned on the whole issue of arms control policy, does the Senator from Michigan feel that we should be unilaterally abrogating the solemn treaty of the United States with the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons that will certainly, in a very significant way, put in serious threat our relations with the Soviet Union? Does this make any sense?

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Senator, we have written a letter to Senator Nunn dated August 2, which I also want to print in the Record, which addresses the questions which the Senator from Massachusetts has raised.

These arms reduction treaties are starting with the ABM Treaty, which is a limiting arms, and then going to START I and START II—START II is before us now, supported by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; these have been negotiated by Democratic and Republican administrations alike. These are not partisan treaties.

President Nixon is the one who negotiated the ABM Treaty. This is a Republican President who strongly believed that the ABM Treaty was in our security interest, and I believe every single President since has supported keeping the ABM Treaty, modifying it at times. We have had protocols to it, we have had interpretations to it, but it has allowed us to reduce offensive arms. So it has had broad bipartisan support in administration after administration after administration.

The Secretary of State points out that when he says in his letter to Senator Nunn that “successive administrations have supported the continued viability of the ABM Treaty as the best way to preserve and enhance our national security.” And the Secretary of State points out that such interpretations “would immediately call into question the commitment to the treaty and have a negative impact on United States-Russia relations and on Russian implementation of the START I Treaty and Russian ratification of the START II Treaty.”

The START II Treaty is going to come to the floor of the Senate one of these days, I understand with the support of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, negotiated by a Republican President. It allows us to significantly reduce, the number of offensive nuclear weapons which we face.

We are told by General Shalikashvili and Secretary Perry that for us to trash the ABM Treaty will threaten the ratification of the START II Treaty. It makes absolutely no sense in terms of the balanced and substantive process which has been put together for these treaties over the years and in terms of reducing the number of offensive weapons. So I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the Senator’s conclusion be that should the violation of the ABM Treaty—and I think the Senator has made that case both with regard to the multiple-site issue and also for the unilateral declaration on the theater and strategic systems, which are in the process of being negotiated by the Administration or statement or sense-of-the-Senate resolution, that as far as our chairman of our Joint Chiefs of Staff, according to
the President of the United States as well as the Secretary of State—those who have responsibility in the nature of both defense policy in this area and diplomacy—that the counteraction will be an action by the Soviet Union which will result in more nuclear missiles being pointed toward the United States, there will be more nuclear missiles pointed to cities in my State, there will be more nuclear missiles pointed to cities in the Senator's State, and that there will be less security of those citizens because of the situation from the dangers of nuclear war?

Finally, let me just ask the Senator, how does the whole Nunn-Lugar effort fit into this whole process? We have been involved in the very recent times with a bipartisan effort to try and help and assist the dismantling of Soviet weapons systems. For the obvious reason, as the Senator and others have pointed out, we believe that kind of reduction is in our security interest.

Mr. KENNEDY. I know the Senator understands in terms of the expenditure of funds and other factors which I know that the Armed Services Committee and DOD are interested in. The Congress has been reviewing that effort in terms of trying to see further action in the dismantling of nuclear weapons.

Does he think that this kind of unilateral action will enhance that whole kind of effort for further dismantlement, or does the Senator believe that whole effort will be undermined in a significant way as well?

Mr. LEVIN. I think the Nunn-Lugar effort is totally undermined, because instead of being willing to dismantle weapons, which Nunn-Lugar helps them achieve, our best experts in the State Department, the Defense Department say they are going to go the other way, they are going to stop the dismantlement and stop the ratification of START II, because now they are going to use the U.S. military position that it is the American policy to put up defenses to their weapons, and that means in order for whatever they have left after START I to be effective, they are going to have to have more, not less, in order to overcome whatever defense.

This is a very threatening thing, we have to understand, to us. This is a threat to our security, what is going on in this bill language, because instead of seeing a reduction, we are going to see an increase in terms of the expenditure of funds and other factors which I know that the Armed Services Committee and DOD are interested in. The Congress has been reviewing that effort in terms of trying to see further action in the dismantling of nuclear weapons.

Mr. KENNEDY. I know the Senator has further comments to make, but I want to ask him, as I understand the situation we are facing in the Soviet Union, we are facing local elections that are going to be taking place in the next year. It is also a commitment in terms of the Presidential election which is to take place next year—there is movement in terms of the Soviet Union and, as I understand it, in terms of the political process and activity of increasing involvement and intensity and increasing United States investments.

Obviously, there are the creaking problems of a new nation finding itself in terms of trying to develop democratic institutions in that nation. Does the Senator, as someone who is a student both of the Soviet Union and the recent history, does he think that this will help stabilize the nature of the political discussion in the Soviet Union? As he has pointed out, the reduction of these nuclear arms was done because we believed they were in the security interests of the United States. As the Senator pointed out, if we take this action, that will be threatened.

Does he believe, as well, that if the Soviet Union did this action to the United States, there could be a counternote and among the American people? Does he anticipate that this may very well have some factor and force in terms of the domestic politics and defense politics of the Soviet Union?

Mr. LEVIN. This unilateral action in setting the dividing line between short-range and long-range missiles, which has been subject of the negotiations, suddenly is yanked out from those negotiations, the U.S. Senate usurps this whole question. I wonder whether he believes the demarcation line is and prohibits the President from negotiating any other demarcation line. At the same time, we establish the policy of the United States to deploy a system which clearly violates the ABM Treaty.

Doing those things will play into the hands of the most rabid, anti-Western political forces in Russia. We are going to pay a terrible price, not just in having more weapons face our States, we are going to pay a terrible price, not just in having more weapons face our States, but political forces in Russia, we are going to pay a terrible price, not just in having more weapons face our States, we are going to pay a terrible price, not just in having more weapons face our States, but what is going on in terms of the political processes and activity of increasing involvement and intensity and increasing United States investments.

Mr. KENNEDY. I hope at some time during the debate that at least included in this record, there will be some references to that review and that study, so that those that may be newer Members of this body can have some appreciation for the expanse and the depth of the hearings that were held on the meaning and significance of the ABM Treaty, which was challenged and reviewed and reviewed. So that the presentation will be given the weight that it should have. I think some reference or incorporation of some past discussion of that history is important for the understanding of the Senator.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Senator. Mr. Kennedy, I think it has been a very important presentation. I think, in many respects, this may very well be either the first or second most important vote that we will have this year. I hope our colleagues give it the attention it deserves.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts. He reminds us that we had a debate here, and there was an effort made by Senator Nunn and myself, and many others, to avoid a unilateral interpretation or implementation of the ABM Treaty during the 1980's. This Senate has had a long history in not undermining treaties or not undermining chief executives who are aimed at negotiating treaties. We have an advocate-and-consortium of that there is something different from putting into American law unilateral interpretations and prohibiting Presidents from even negotiating relative to treaties.

Mr. LEVIN. Senator Nunn's leadership during the 1980's on the whole ABM issue—and the Senate from Massachusetts was correct, he was deeply involved in it, as well—as part of a long-time bipartisan effort, generally, on the part of the Senate to avoid this kind of unilateral interpretation that is very different from putting into American law unilateral interpretations and prohibiting Presidents from even negotiating relative to treaties.

Senator Nunn's leadership during the 1980's on the whole ABM issue—and the Senator from Massachusetts was correct, he was deeply involved in it, as well—as part of a long-time bipartisan effort, generally, on the part of the Senate to avoid this kind of unilateral interpretation that is very different from putting into American law unilateral interpretations and prohibiting Presidents from even negotiating relative to treaties.

Mr. LEVIN. Finally, the Senator spent a great deal of time in recent years, along with others, in terms of the meaning of the ABM Treaty. I am a member of the Armed Services Committee. All of us were enormously impressed with the presentation in 1990 when the ABM Treaty issue and related issues were being reviewed as to the meaning. I think all of us who followed this whole issue in terms of arms control and the ABM Treaty are very mindful of the expertise which the Senator from Michigan has and law what it believes the demarcation line is and prohibits the President from negotiating any other demarcation line. At the same time, we establish the policy of the United States to deploy a system which clearly violates the ABM Treaty.

I hope at some time during the debate that at least included in this record, there will be some references to that review and that study, so that those that may be newer Members of this body can have some appreciation for the expanse and the depth of the hearings that were held on the meaning and significance of the ABM Treaty, which was challenged and reviewed and reviewed. So that the presentation will be given the weight that it should have. I think some reference or incorporation of some past discussion of that history is important for the understanding of the Senator.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Senator. Mr. Kennedy, I think it has been a very important presentation. I think, in many respects, this may very well be either the first or second most important vote that we will have this year. I hope our colleagues give it the attention it deserves.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the language in this bill, by saying that “appropriated funds may not be obligated or expended by any official for the purpose of implementing any executive policy that would apply the ABM Treaty to the research, development, or deployment of a missile defense,” means the President and the President's representatives cannot even listen at a negotiation. They cannot even use travel money. “Appropriated funds are prohibited here from being obligated or expended by any official for the purpose of implementing any executive policy that would apply the ABM Treaty to the deployment of a missile defense.”

That is section 238(b). In another subsection: “Or from taking any other action to provide for the ABM Treaty to be applied to the deployment of the missile defense.”

That is the whole ABM Treaty is all about.
So this language does three things. First, it unilaterally says what the demarcation is between short-range and long-range, and makes that the law of the United States. It prohibits the President of the United States from negotiating anything other than that. He cannot even listen to anything other than that.

It does one other thing. This is some of the most, I think, extreme language I have read in any bill, almost on any subject that has come to the floor because under this language, if there were a test that violated this definition of a long-range system, nobody could act to stop it, because it says here that "appropriated funds may not be expended by any official to implement any policy that applies the U.N. treaty to the deployment of a missile defense."

What happens if you have a test here of an ABM system against a missile with a range of 4,000 kilometers, clearly in violation of the demarcation line, by this new demarcation line. Under this language, until the test is completed, the prohibition on the use of any funds to stop that test stands.

This language says that "unless and until there is an ABM qualifying flight test of a system, this prohibition stands."

This language goes so far as to say that even if there is going to be a flight test of an ABM system against a missile, with a range that clearly violates this unilateral declaration, nobody can stop that illegal action on our part, which is admittedly illegal under this unilateral definition because the flight test has not occurred. Unless and until the flight test is completed, this restriction stands.

The ABM Treaty cannot be used to stop a test, even if it is illegal, by the definition in this bill.

Now, if we want to talk about language which is so excessive, this fits the bill. I know the Senator from Michigan, Mr. LEVIN, I guess is the frosting on the cake. What the bill provides is that we will have a commission to look at this whole thing. On page 61 of this bill, section 237, it says that the Senate should undertake

...a comprehensive review of the continuing value and validity of the ABM Treaty, with the intent of providing additional policy guidance on the future of the ABM Treaty during the second session of the 106th Congress.

Now, in addition to undertaking a comprehensive review of the ABM Treaty, we are also told in subsection B we should consider establishing a select committee to carry out the review, and to recommend such additional policy guidance on future application of the ABM Treaty, as the select committee considers appropriate.

Now, that is a little bit like having the hanging first, and then the trial. This paragraph will lead to the destruction of the ABM Treaty; this is the dividing line unilaterally; the President cannot negotiate anything else. But it is our policy now under this bill to withdraw from the ABM Treaty. That is what this bill says.

Then the same bill that says that says: But we are going to have a study; we are going to have a comprehensive review of the continuing validity of the ABM Treaty.

We ought to have the study before we trash the treaty. Looking at the committee report on page 119, it says:

"The committee believes that Congress should undertake a comprehensive review of the continuing value and validity of the ABM Treaty, with the intent of making a well-informed and carefully considered recommendation on how to proceed by the end of the 106th Congress."

That is supposed to be the purpose of this comprehensive review.

On page 120, the majority says it is prudent—prudent—to dedicate a year to studying all ABM Treaty-related issues and alternatives, and recommends the review of the continuing value and validity—a careful 1-year review, the report says—of the continuing value and validity of the ABM Treaty. Why not do the "careful" study before we decide to trash the treaty?

If it is prudent to have a flight test of the ABM Treaty's value, is it not prudent to have the review prior to saying it is the policy of the U.S. Government to trash the ABM Treaty?

Does not prudence dictate that you withhold your conclusion until after the study?

If the purpose of our "comprehensive careful 1-year review" is to make a study of the value of the ABM Treaty, for heaven's sake, we should withhold the conclusions until after the study. That is not what this bill does. This bill says it is the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple-site system. That is an illegal system under the ABM Treaty. That is why Secretary Perry's most serious consequences argue for conducting the proposed Senate review of the ABM Treaty before considering such a drastic and far-reaching measure. He underlines the word "before."

It seems to me it is just absolute common sense that we do not reach conclusions and implement those conclusions the way this bill does, with initial operating capability, with a date set, 2003. There is an IOC of 2003 for a national missile test, an interim capability mandated by the bill for this system.

We are mandating violations of a treaty when at the same time in another part of the bill we say we are studying the continued validity of that treaty. That makes no sense at all.

Mr. President, I will be sending an amendment to the desk which addresses these three issues that I have just outlined. It will strike the words that it is the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple-site system, since that is a violation of the ABM Treaty; we will also strike the language which sets forth in permanent law what the demarcation line is between long-range and short-range missiles, since that is the subject of negotiations; and we will also strike the language which prevents the President from even discussing any matters relative to the ABM Treaty with the Russians.
we have yet to hear from that we believe want to speak, and we have not heard how much time.

Mr. NUNN. If I may say to my friend from Virginia, the Senator from Michigan made such a powerful speech on this subject, with the intervention of the Senator from Nebraska, I plan to make a speech on it, and I know the Senator from Nebraska plans to speak, perhaps by the time our colleagues hear these speeches, they will not feel the need to speak as long on this subject. That remains to be seen. I hope we can cut that time down. I will work with the Senator from Michigan. This is an important amendment. This is the heart of the bill in terms of the opposition to the bill. This is the heart of it.

While I would like to accelerate this process and will work hard to do that, I do think that once this matter is settled one way or the other on this amendment, and perhaps on another amendment, only that follow if this one fails, I think once we do that, we will begin to make a lot more progress on the bill.

So, I say to my friend from Virginia and my friend from South Carolina, I know you have a lot of this bill completed, as you know, on the timetable this week, I hope we can reduce the amount of time.

I see the Senator from Michigan indicating—

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, if Senator EXON has a question?

Mr. EXON. No, I was going to follow up on some of the remarks that had been made by the other Senators on this matter. The Senator from Georgia probably wishes to do the same.

Mr. NUNN. Has the Senator from Nebraska had a chance to make a statement on this matter?

Mr. EXON. Yes, I got that statement made.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I am going to make some remarks on the Levin amendment and I am going to try to cure my remarks down. I think this is a very important amendment. I support the amendment. I would like to lay out what I consider to be the defects in the bill as it now exists and why I think this amendment is important and why I will support the amendment.

If this bill fails I anticipate another amendment in this area.

Mr. President, the defects in the majority’s Missile Defense Act of 1995 are simple and straightforward. First, the Missile Defense Act defines what it would mean to conduct a pre-emptive attack. The bill authorizes no activity by the ballistic missile defense force, which is a new activity that the bill would authorize.

The ABM Treaty was entered into, not as a sacred document to be adhered to forever, but as a document that reflected the security interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States at that time. I am not wedded to every word in the ABM Treaty, as I will review in a moment. I do believe amendments are in order. But why not negotiate the amendments? Why act as if there is no treaty? That is what this bill does.

If we cannot negotiate the amendments, if the Russians will not budge after a good-faith effort, why not consider whether to withdraw from the treaty under the provisions of the treaty? That is the way you get out of a treaty if you do not feel it is in your national security interests.

The second problem with the Missile Defense Act is that this breach is wholly unnecessary to the conducting of the near-term missile defense program run by the ballistic missile defense organization. In other words, we are basically serving notice that the treaty is going to be breached, and it is not getting us anything in the next fiscal year—nothing. There is no program in this bill that would violate the ABM Treaty in the next fiscal year.

Enactment of the Missile Defense Act authorizes no activity by the ballistic missile defense force during fiscal year 1996 that would otherwise be proscribed by the ABM Treaty.

So, what have we is asked to take a gratuitous poke at the eye of the Russians, while helping to persuade them that the United States Congress is bent on resurrecting what some have called war stars.

In my view the Russians do not have the resources to compete in this arena in the near term. So they will certainly be frustrated, in the sense that they see us moving to breach the ABM Treaty when they do not have the resources to compete. They just simply do not have the finances to compete.

But, what they do have is thousands of missiles. Not a few hundred, but thousands of missiles that they are supposed to dismantle under START I, and they already are doing that under START II, which has been negotiated, and signed by President Bush but is now pending ratification both in the Duma and here in the Senate.

The question really is they can simply continue to target those thousands of missiles at the United States. That is likely to be their response to what we see as a breach of the ABM Treaty.

Do we really, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, after going through the Reagan administration, the Bush administration, basically negotiating carefully arms control agreements and trying to carry them out, getting thousands of nuclear warheads dismantled, do we want to turn around and do something in this bill that is going to say to the Russians, in effect: We are going to break out of the ABM Treaty. Now whatever you do is up to you?

I know what they are going to do. I believe I know what they are going to do. They do not have the dollars to conduct defenses now. They may in the future. In the future I think it is in their interests also to have some defenses. I think both countries ought to have some limited defenses against accidental launch, against any kind of unauthorized launch or against a Third World country that emerges as a threat. I think we ought to have those kind of defenses. I think the Russians ought to, too.

But if we strike out unilaterally they are going to do what we would do if we were in their circumstances. What is that? We would not dismantle our strategic offensive forces. We would find a way to proliferate the offensive forces because those offensive forces are going to have defenses that they have to contend with. And, what the Russians would fear, as we would fear, is that the combination of going to a lower START level, dismantling warheads, going down to START II, doing that, limiting the number of warheads; that, with the United States embarked on a breach of the ABM Treaty, saying we are clearly going to deploy defenses without regard to negotiation, without regard to amendments, without regard to the provisions of the treaty—the combination of those two things says to them: Limited warheads, defenses by the United States, possible preemptive attack. We would never do that. We know that. But they do not know that we like us we do not know that about them. That is the basis of our deterrence policy. We do not know that and we are not going to bank on it.

But the combination limiting the number of warheads, defenses in this country that basically breach the ABM Treaty, plus a very fast attack, means that they would lose the ability to retaliate.

That is paranoia. But the whole equation of deterrence for years has
been based on both sides being somewhat paranoid. And not irrationally so, based on the former confrontation all over the globe.

This breach of the ABM Treaty is wholly unnecessary. This poke in the eye to a third party—Russia—that problem is one with serious, perhaps even tragic consequences. While enactment of the Missile Defense Act permits nothing within our own missile defense programs that we cannot already do in the next fiscal year, it may very well be the Russians want us to abandon our obligations under the ABM Treaty.

Perhaps the majority does not really want to do that. If so, we have room to work out wording that would change that impression in this bill. The Russians have repeatedly told us, those in the executive branch as well as those of us in the Senate who have met with them on many occasions, they have told us of the importance they attach to continued compliance with the ABM Treaty by both parties. And they have suggested if they conclude we are abandoning the ABM Treaty unilaterally, this would call into question Russia’s continued compliance with their international agreements.

Thus we may be jeopardizing START I and START II, thousands of warheads that would continue to be pointed at the United States, it will take us 10 or 12 years at best to build the defenses, yet we have a chance of dismantling thousands of warheads that are aimed at us.

Which is more cost effective? Embarking on a unilateral course without regard to the people we entered into the treaty with? Or negotiating with them, and determining what we would do if negotiations fail?

Why do we want to get thousands more warheads pointed at the United States? I do not. I do not think anybody does. I do not think the American people do. That is the result of where we are heading, unless this bill is changed.

Mr. President, it is not only the two START agreements, it is also the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty. That is the treaty where the Russians dismantled and continue to dismantle literally thousands—there are moving at least thousands and thousands of tanks and other threatening equipment, artillery tubes under the CFE Treaty also.

They are already frustrated by that treaty. They already are making signs that this treaty causes them big problems. It is going to be a problem whether we pass this amendment or not. But, if we pass this amendment, it is going to be a bigger problem very quickly.

The two START treaties, if fully entered into force, will reduce by three-fourths the number of Russian ballistic missiles they had by 1987 and their other offensive nuclear means. This is going to be a bigger problem very soon. It is going to be a problem very soon. It is going to be a problem.

Mr. President, consider what is at stake here. Should the Missile Defense Act approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee majority be enacted in the next couple of years, we stand to gain nothing, but we stand to lose a great deal; we could lose the agreed drawdown of nuclear arsenals under START I and II; we could lose the CFE Treaty’s constraints on Russian conventional force deployments near troubled areas.

Now, some in the Senate Armed Services Committee majority will argue that the Missile Defense Act does not breach the ABM Treaty because only some subsequent testing or deployment action would technically place us in violation of the treaty. They will argue this by saying that only some subsequent testing or deployment would technically place us in violation of the treaty.

Mr. President, this is too clever by half. If the administration were to announce tomorrow that it no longer intended to meet the timetable for reduction of nuclear systems under the START I Treaty, that it was not going to renegotiate them, that it simply was going to move forward as if the START I did not exist, and that there was nothing we could do about it, would the Senate Armed Services Committee come to the Senate floor to calmly inform us that this is not a breach of their obligations under the treaty? Would they say that the START I Treaty can only be breached once the deadline for implementing reductions is past? Or would they say instead, as I think would be the case, breach is inevitable, and based on what the Russians have told us, we should now move to prepare for this breach and take the necessary security precautions?

I think that the majority—and I would be in that majority—would say let us assume that they are going to do what they say they are going to do; they are going to breach the treaty, and we had better start recognizing that.

To recap, Mr. President, the Senate Armed Services Committee’s Missile Defense Act provision has major problems: First, it abandons United States adherence to the ABM Treaty; second, abandoning adherence is not necessary—we can conduct an effective missile defense program in the near-term while continuing adherence; third, abandoning adherence now is likely to impose huge costs on us, if Russia declares it carries the treaty; fourth, the Senate Armed Services Committee bill abandons adherence by stealth, rather directing the administration to use the legal withdrawal procedures contained in the treaty; and fifth, acceptance by the Administration, that the Senate is forced to try to compel the executive branch to abandon adherence by usurping certain powers of the
Mr. WARNER addressed the Chair.  The PRESIDING OFFICER.  The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER.  Mr. President, I have worked for many years with my distinguished colleague from Georgia, and I think we have a joiner of views and positions.  But on this we are strong opponents.

I was the author of a number of provisions in this bill which are the subject of the strike of my good friend, the Senator from Michigan.  I vigorously oppose the Senator’s amendment.

Mr. President, it is my understanding the administration is orchestrating a full court press to defeat the Missile Defense Act of 1995 and in particular section 238 of that act which was known as the Warner amendment during our markup.

I was the author of the previous Missile Defense Act, and the Missile Defense Act of 1995 build purposes. Therefore, it seems to me that it is a logical sequence of legislative steps by the Congress to build on the foundation that we laid in 1991.

I have tried for many years together with a number of my colleagues through many, many legislative initiatives to ensure that the men and women of the Armed Forces are not once again sent into harm’s way unless they are provided with the most effective defenses that not only we can buy but that we can devise with the brains.  I wish to emphasize that—devise with the brains.

My basic premise is that successive administrations have used the ABM Treaty as a means to limit the use of the intellectual capacity of the United States to develop the most efficient, the most cost-effective and the most technically sound and reliable systems for the defense against short-range ballistic missile systems.

We failed in many respects during the gulf war.  The crude Scud missile was utilized by the Iraqi military forces not only against the coalition of allied military forces but against innocent people, the defenseless people of Tel Aviv.

Israel was not a combatant in the gulf war, yet Saddam Hussein rained down upon those innocent people the Scud missile for the defense against short-range ballistic missile systems.

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Israel was not a combatant in the gulf war, yet Saddam Hussein rained down upon those innocent people the Scud missile for the defense against short-range ballistic missile systems.
In effect, this legislation is intended to prevent the Clinton administration from making the ABM Treaty in effect a TMD treaty. That is what is under way and has been underway for some several years, to take this 1972 treaty and somehow wrap it around the short-range-missile defense system. That is what is under way. And I believe it. That is a weak reed to walk out on, if you go by the persons who were important participants in drafting this legislation and to have a demarcation point between antiballistic missile defenses and theater missile defenses which are limited by the ABM Treaty. This is an issue which is vital to our national security and which can be ignored no longer.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, will the Senator please explain his main objection to the ABM Treaty. I yield the floor.

Mr. NUNN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. NUNN. I cannot speak for the Senator from Michigan. Of course, he is on the floor to speak for himself.

What I hear the Senator from Virginia say is his main purpose is to protect the theater missile defense systems and to have a demarcation point of definition between those systems and the strategic systems that would be affected by the ABM Treaty. Assuming that is the Senator’s main objection to the ABM Treaty, I do not see why we should proceed with some agreement on this because that is not the language that gives me the problem. I do not think it is the language
that gives the Senator from Michigan the problem. It is all language that basically states we are going to deploy national missile defenses with multiple sites without any negotiation and without any regard to the ABM Treaty, which has nothing to do with theater missile defenses. That is in paragraph 5, and it is all clearly involved with the ABM Treaty.

But if the Senator’s main goal is to protect the theater missile defense system and have a demarcation more than a demarcation of the ABM, that is the same as there is some flexibility for the administration so that there is not an absolute ruling out of any administration efforts—because somebody has got to negotiate this demarcation point no matter what we say—if that is the Senator’s goal, I agree with him on the demarcation point. I think that is a very sensible point. If that is the Senator’s goal, then there is no reason we cannot find a way, whatever happens on the Levin amendment, to deal with this language, because that is not the language we are trying to take out of this bill.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in reply, that is encouraging to hear the views from my distinguished colleague. The Levin amendment, nevertheless, strikes the Missile Defense Act of 1995, which in turn incorporated in the committee markup the Warner provision, which I have just addressed.

Do I understand that there is some thought about amending the Levin amendment?

Mr. LEVIN. No.

Mr. NUNN. I think the Senator from Michigan stated—

Mr. LEVIN. I want to go through the language of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the Chair and apologize for jumping in without being recognized.

My amendment strikes the language in the bill which commits us to deploy a system which clearly violates the ABM Treaty. It leaves the language about deploying as soon as possible highly effective theater missile defenses. That is in the bill. It is left in the bill. I was surprised to hear the Senator from Virginia say the issue here is whether we want to deploy theater missile defenses. Boy, that is not the language we are after. We left that language in there.

Section 233 says:

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) deploy as soon as possible highly effective theater missile defenses capable of countering targeting and emerging theater ballistic missiles; We did not touch that. It is the next paragraph we touched. The next paragraph says it is the policy of the United States:

(2) deploy a multiple-site national missile defense system that is long range and it is all clearly involved with the ABM Treaty, just as I concede that the ABM Treaty does not prohibit theater missile defenses. It does not and we should proceed to deploy those, and we are.

By the way, General Shalikashvili says the ABM Treaty does not constrain our development of theater missile defenses. He said in his letter to me—“the progress on these programs”—referring to theater missile defenses—“is not restricted by a lack of a demarcation agreement.”

Just as I would be the first to concede, indeed proclaim, that the ABM Treaty does not restrain theater missile defenses, I hope my friend from Virginia will agree that his language in section 233(2) that it is a policy to deploy a multiple-site national defense system that would violate the treaty unless the treaty were amended. We are seeking to try to amend this treaty. Yes, theater missile defenses are not constrained by the ABM Treaty, nor should they be, nor are they. But it is in subparagraph (2) that makes it the policy to deploy a multiple-site national defense system which clearly violates the ABM Treaty, which is the first target of the amendment.

So we leave in the theater defense language in subparagraph (1). We do not touch that.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, will the Senator address section 238?

Mr. LEVIN. I will be happy to.

Mr. WARNER. That is the provision of the Senator from Virginia, and that is subject to the strike.

Mr. LEVIN. It is the bill that I am addressing in three different places. In section 233.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, that is the subject of the amendment of the Senator from Virginia and the subject I just covered in my floor remarks. Looking at the Senator’s amendment at the desk, in section 3, it says “to strike” refers to the paragraphs (2) that establishes an unilateral interpretation of the ABM Treaty and prohibits treaty compliance efforts.”

Mr. LEVIN. Section 238 does establish the dividing line between long-range and short-range missiles. It does it unilaterally, it does it in law. The reason that that is inappropriate is these are the subject of negotiations now, should be the subject of negotiations, if the Duma established a range and short-range missiles. It does it unilaterally, it does it in law. The reason that that is inappropriate is these are the subject of negotiations now, should be the subject of negotiations, if the Duma established a range and short-range missiles. That is in the bill. I was surprised to hear the Senator from Virginia say the issue here is whether we want to deploy theater missile defenses. Boy, that is not the language we are after. We left that language in there.

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consensus. It is the law part of it that bothers me.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, if I may reply.

Mr. NUNN. I believe I was to ask a question. That is a question mark at the end.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). The Chair observes the Senator from Michigan has the floor.

Mr. LEVIN. I will be happy to yield to the Senator from Virginia to answer the question without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. WARNER. The three of us who are now engaged in debate and, indeed, the occupant of the chair and others have been in the briefings on the negotiations of this demarcation issue.

As I said in my remarks, it was the fear that the administration would not come back to the U.S. Senate for “advice and consent” that has required this Senator and others to take this action. We cannot knowingly allow the administration to go forth with a demarcation which would, in our collective judgment, not be in the best interest of this country, and the only way we would have a means to express that would be through the advice-and-consent procedure. And the administration, very forthrightly, said that they would not bring it back. And that is the reason we acted.

Mr. KYL. Will the Senator yield to me for 1 minute?

Mr. LEVIN. Yes.

Mr. KYL. I want to add to the comments of the Senator from Virginia that at least some of us on this side have sent no fewer than five letters to the President on this subject asking to be consulted and advised, suggesting that the administration, frankly, was going too far in these discussions with the Russians and asked him not to do so.

As the Senator from Virginia just noted, one of the reasons for finally putting the language in the bill is that our treaties have gone unheeded, the administration has gone forward. This is apparently the only way we can get their attention. We had 50 Senators, all Republicans, urging the administration not to go forward, and they did so anyway. That is the reason for finally acting in a legislative way.

I thank the Senator.

Mr. LEVIN. As the Senator from Georgia pointed out, we are all different to give a recommendation to the President, which is one thing. To put into law what we believe the demarcation line is unilaterally, saying that the President cannot deviate from it, and he cannot negotiate even an improvement from our perspective. By the way, this language even goes beyond that. This language literally, when you read it, would prevent an official of the United States from stopping a test which violates the demarcation line by its own terms. In other words, let us assume that we were testing an ABM system against a missile that had a range of 4,000 kilometers. This language says that until it is flight tested, this prohibition is in place. That is what the language says. The Senator from Virginia and I have worked a long time on lots of bills together. But this language violates common sense because you could not even conduct any testing, which, by the terms of this bill, violates the ABM Treaty. That is how extreme this language is.

I yield the floor at this point.

Mr. WARNER. I will be very brief. The Senator from Michigan put in a letter of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Shalikashvili. I wish to put in the RECORD at this point in our colloquy my reply to General Shalikashvili and in the spirit of total fairness, again his reply back to my letter. Clearly, we disagree.

I would like to read one paragraph to the Senator. I said to the general:

Unfortunately, that is exactly what is happening. Our ongoing TMD efforts—in particular THAAD and Navy Upper Tier—have been artificially limited by ABM Treaty considerations. For example, neither system has been allowed to incorporate space-based sensors because of concerns that the use of such sensors would not be ABM Treaty-compliant. This despite the fact that all of the military experts with whom I have consulted have assured me that we could develop and deploy more cost-effective and technically capable TMD systems if such systems incorporated space-based elements.

Mr. President, that is it, clear and simple. It is right there.

I ask unanimous consent to have those letters printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:


Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, USA, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This is in response to your June 28 letter to Senator Levin concerning the impact of the “Warner Amendment,” which prohibits the application of the ABM Treaty to U.S. theater missile defense systems.

I introduced this amendment in April with one goal in mind—to rapidly provide the Armed Forces with the most technically advanced, cost-effective theater missile defense systems which the United States is capable of producing. As you well know, over 30 nations currently possess short-range ballistic missiles. The Gulf War demonstrated that such missiles pose a threat to our troops which is real, immediate and growing.

In my view, work on defenses against these missiles should not in any way be constrained by restrictions and erroneous interpretations of the ABM Treaty—a Treaty which was never intended to limit or restrict theater missile defenses.

I was there, General, in Moscow in May 1972 when this Treaty was signed. Further, as Secretary of the Navy, I knew and had access to all the details of the negotiations and preparing the working papers for those negotiations. I have since—recently—spoken with some of those people to confirm that short-range systems were not the subject of their work. The ABM Treaty was intended only to apply to strategic, long-range systems. It should not now be stretched to cover the short-range area.

Unfortunately, that is exactly what is happening. Our on-going TMD efforts—in particular THAAD and Navy Upper Tier—have been artificially limited by ABM Treaty considerations. For example, neither system has been allowed to incorporate space-based sensors because of concerns that the use of such sensors would not be Treaty-compliant. This despite the fact that all of the military experts with whom I have consulted have assured me that we could develop and deploy more cost-effective and technically capable TMD systems if such systems incorporated space-based elements. And the administration has gone forward. This is apparently the only way we can get their attention. We had 50 Senators, all Republicans, urging the administration not to go forward, and they did so anyway. That is the reason we acted.

I, and many of my colleagues, have grave reservations about the direction the Administration has been pursuing in the demarcation talks with Russia. It appears to me that the Administration is intent on concluding an agreement with the Russians that would severely limit the technological development and deployment of a U.S. theater missile defense system. For example, reportedly over the objections of senior military officers, the Administration earlier this year tabled a proposal which would impose performance limitations on our theater missile defense systems, and accepted a Russian proposal to negotiate the deployment of the Navy Upper Tier system—a system that was subsequently deemed to be Treaty-compliant by the DoD. The negotiations are clearly headed in the wrong direction. A change of course is in order.

Your letter mentioned the potential impact my amendment might have on Russian ratification of START II. I might point out that START II Treaty ratification by the Russian Duma is in doubt for reasons having nothing to do with the ABM Treaty or U.S. theater missile defense efforts. Put simply, the Russians do not want their multiple warhead ICBMs, as called for under START II. We must not hold our TMD efforts hostage to Russian threats concerning START II ratification.

While I share your desire to maintain a good security relationship with the Russians, I am not willing to sacrifice vital and legitimate U.S. defense efforts in the interest of security that would not produce any Duma support. I think you would agree with me that our goal should be to provide our troops with the best defenses that our technical experts are capable of producing. I believe that my amendment admirably accomplishes that.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

JOHN WARNER.
Hon. JOHN WARNER, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR WARNER: Thank you for your letter and strong support of efforts to protect US forces in unstable areas around the world; these forces are the targets of missile attacks, including missiles delivering weapons of mass destruction; and (c), such forces must be protected. That is something I am sure we can all agree on.

Now, though the committee has approved many of the administration’s requested theater missile defense projects, the majority’s refusal to yield on several controversial proposals dealing with key missile defense issues gives these proposals the quality of partisan ultimata rather than a sound foundation for policy. In other words, it is either or else.

Similarly, the bill’s heavy emphasis on investing in expensive hardware for missile defense detracts from an equal investment in intelligence, the conduct of arms control and non-proliferation verification activities, better coordination between our military and our diplomats and other such means.

The committee, however, is placing inordinate reliance upon technical fixes to counter missile attacks, rather than strengthening efforts to slow the halt of the proliferation of such missiles in the first place. This position is unfortunate, since the latter will ultimately prove to be a better investment of scarce taxpayers’ dollars.

With respect to the missile defense provisions the bill does support, many of which I have tried to put my view into law, as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in negotiating treaties and in seeing that joint statement and was intended as the latest US negotiating position was based on the ABM Treaty and our ability to test and develop missile defense systems. While you note, the Russians appeared to accept the limiting parameters of 3500 km and 5 km/sec for testing against theater ballistic missiles, but pushed for intercepter performance limits as well.

In June 1994, in an effort to each early, acceptable demarcation agreement, some limits on interceptor velocity were proposed by the US at the time. As negotiations progressed, a subsequent proposal for an interim agreement which would have deferred some limits as well.

In closing, the priority goal has been to achieve both strategic arms reduction and the ABM Treaty. We are working to achieve both missile defense, and agreed to an initial demarcation approach to the Russians based on the standard specified in your amendment. As you note, the negotiations time passed.

The Chiefs and I have been fully involved in developing US positions and have never lost sight of our first responsibility to protect US forces. We are unanimous in our commitment to develop and field highly capable theater missile defense systems. While cueing from space-based sensors has yet to be incorporated into those systems, this is currently in our plans.

With regard to broader security issues, the linkage between the ABM Treaty and STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TREATY II (START II) is heavy emphasis on investing in expensive hardware for missile defense, rather than strengthening efforts to slow the halt of the proliferation of such missiles in the first place. I can only say that I think taking the step of testing theater missile defense systems is a legitimate thing to try and work out. But to take over and unilaterally on the part of the Congress deems to have that, I think, is wrong. And I think we have to tread very carefully when we do that.

I think this could possibly harm our efforts to proceed with nuclear arms reduction, not just with Russia, when we try and negotiate these things with China, Britain, and France. It will raise new threats to the global nuclear nonproliferation regime, especially its cornerstone, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, NPT. It could establish an extremely undesirable new method for interpreting strategic arms reduction treaties, thus setting up a precedent that will obviously be used against us in the years ahead.

I think it could establish programs that would cost us a fortune. It could divert money from military needs that are, in my opinion, much more vital to the country and ultimately leave America substantially no safer as a result. It tramples on the President’s constitutional responsibilities as Commander in Chief. It tramples on the individual in charge of American foreign policy. In short, I think this would be a very bad mistake for this country.

I would like to begin with a few comments about the general level of partisan ship that we have seen from the proponents of these provisions on the bill. I hasten to add that I think missile defense should not be a partisan affair. All Americans understand that (a), the national interest may require the deployment of U.S. missile defense systems in unstable areas around the world. This bill contains some very undesirable features, I feel, that, if enacted, could greatly complicate the work of our military and our diplomats in the years ahead.

Let me talk about ballistic missile defense. So (a), the national interest may require deployment of U.S. forces in unstable regions around the world; (b), these forces are the targets of missile attacks, including missiles delivering weapons of mass destruction; and (c), such forces must be protected. That is something I am sure we can all agree on.

Now, though the committee has approved many of the administration’s requested theater missile defense projects, the majority’s refusal to yield on several controversial proposals dealing with key missile defense issues gives these proposals the quality of partisan ultimata rather than a sound foundation for policy. In other words, it is either or else.

Similarly, the bill’s heavy emphasis on investing in expensive hardware for missile defense detracts from an equal investment in intelligence, the conduct of arms control and non-proliferation verification activities, better coordination between our military and our diplomats and other such means.

The committee, however, is placing inordinate reliance upon technical fixes to counter missile attacks, rather than strengthening efforts to slow the halt of the proliferation of such missiles in the first place. This position is unfortunate, since the latter will ultimately prove to be a better investment of scarce taxpayers’ dollars.

With respect to the missile defense provisions the bill does support, many of which I have tried to put my view into law, as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in negotiating treaties and in seeing
Russian Parliament and negatively impact our broader security relationship with Russia.

It seems only prudent that before the Congress ventures off with a unilateral interpretation of a major bilateral arms control accord, we should consider very carefully several implications of such an action.

They would include: Is this the type of precedent we wish to establish as a basis for our interpretation? Do we want to set an example that can lead the Duma to legislate its own preferred definitions of vital terms of Russia’s arms control and disarmament treaties?

In other words, what if the Russian Duma, what if we had word coming through or had pictures on TV this evening on the news that the Russian Duma is unilaterally deciding to put a new interpretation into the ABM Treaty. What treaty that we would have would do. We would think the whole thing is null and void if they went ahead and legislated preferred definitions of vital terms of Russia’s arms control and disarmament treaties.

If we handed enough ballistic missile defense sites containing missiles just falling below the dictated threshold, could they collectively acquire an ability to counter United States strategic nuclear forces? What will be the reactions of China and other powers if the United States moves away from its ballistic missile defense restraint?

I point out that these agreements are hammered out word by word by word over agonizingly long negotiations. The ABM Treaty was no exception to that. To change some of that wording, or to change an interpretation of it unilaterally, means that our word in or to change an interpretation of it. To change some of that wording, powers if the United States moves ahead and legislated preferred definitions of a major bilateral arms control accord, we should have the option to bring this to the ABM Treaty by bringing Russia from creating its own national strategic missile defense system.

The treaty accomplishes this, moreover, without the need for a diplomatically and financially costly expansion of our defensive capabilities. So-called deficit hawks in Congress today should, therefore, love the ABM Treaty, not revile it. It works to preserve our deterrent and saves plenty of money at the same time. One of the estimates by CBO has indicated that even a partial national missile defense system would cost about $48 billion, at a time when we really do not need it, as testimony and as the letters from the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have indicated.

I am afraid our colleagues in the majority, however, have turned a collective blind eye to these considerations. They appear to believe that unilateral United States strategic nuclear forces will be the reactions of China and other powers if the United States moves away from its ballistic missile defense restraint.

In its enthusiasm not to miss an opportunity to bash the ABM Treaty, the majority is urging a course of action that can weaken our nuclear deterrent capability, can stimulate an offensive nuclear arms race, and eventually funnel tens or hundreds of billions of dollars into elaborate strategic national missile defense schemes, none of which, of course, will ever free American citizens from risk of nuclear attack.

The bill seems to enshrine into law what is known as the fallacy of the last move, which holds that any increment in our own security will take place without any detrimental side effects. I lose a lot more sleep over the side effects than I do over the slogan of structural nuclear disarmament.

The Oklahama City and World Trade Center bombings, coupled with the Tokyo gas attacks should serve as a sobering reminder that weapons of mass destruction can be delivered by a variety of means other than missiles. It does not mean we are not concerned about missiles. We are. Furthermore, our intelligence officials have repeatedly testified the United States will not face a new missile threat until something in the next century. The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Lt. Gen. James Clapper, testified before the Select Committee on Intelligence last January: “We see no interest in or capability of any new country reaching the continental ballistic missile defense capability for at least the next decade.”

We should not permit a fixation with delivery systems to distract our attention from the important goal of halting the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

Third, the majority voted down on a straight party vote a proposal by Senator Levin to ensure that America’s theater missile defense systems will not be given strategic antiballistic missile defense capabilities. That was essentially a restatement of existing law, existing law under the ABM Treaty.

Fourth, the majority insisted on almost doubling the size of the administration’s request for national missile defense projects, despite the majority’s insistence that the ‘inability to create a new foreign threat against which such a defense would be directed.’

I do not believe that a highly conjectural North Korean threat to the Aleutian Islands sometime in the 21st century is sufficient grounds for America to abandon the ABM Treaty. I doubt North Korea will even manage to survive as a country by that time. It may not, anyway.

Furthermore, there is a fundamental contradiction in the majority’s willingness to write a blank check on behalf of national missile defense and yet apply the sternest possible accounting standards for the more modest sums that we authorized elsewhere in this bill to such programs as humanitarian assistance and foreign disaster relief.

I would add, the systems we are talking about have yet to be invented. We made some progress in setting up systems, or doing some research in years past, but to mandate at this point we will have any of these systems by the year 2003, which is what is in the systems we are proposing here, is wishful thinking. Some of the claims under study were more than a decade or two years ago. I talked to the people at the Pentagon who were working in these areas, who had some confidence in those systems, or said they did. I thought some of the claims were so preposterous I went out to some of the laboratories where work was going on on the so-called star wars system. The scientists who were working on the systems out there almost laughed about some of the claims being made on star wars at that time. It was not just a matter of having the money to deploy, to cut the hardware and deploy it. We had not yet invented the systems. Yet we are talking about now we can set up a national missile defense system, just a partial one, for $18 billion, with equipment that has yet to be invented and certainly should not be deployed on a timetable between now and the year 2003. Within 8 years, we are supposed to have this and it has to be deployed. And that is ridiculous.

Star wars before was talking about deformable laser mirrors, 12 feet across, that could take lasers of a power not yet invented, and focus it on a spot out there several hundred miles in space the size of a golf ball.
Fortress America. Nothing is more re-
defense policy I guess would be called a
ploy. A missile defense system that
abrogating the ABM Treaty and de-
ing we put their coordinates back in
be doing on the floor would be demand-
I can guarantee the first thing I would
same thing we are debating here today,
Duma probably is going to say, OK, if
counterpart over there in Russia. The
old, and keep it fo-
cused on that area. We do not have the
nology nor the technology yet developed to enable us to do some of those things that were claimed years ago.

Now we are saying we have some dif-
ferent systems, those systems do nothing but proven and are anything but systems that should be set up on a
time schedule that would have to be in
place by law by the year 2003.

What do we think the Soviets would be
doing all this same time? I know
what the Duma would probably do, our
counterpart over there in Russia. The
Duma probably is going to say, OK, if
all bets are off on the ABM Treaty,
then the very first thing we are going
do is put all the coordinates back in
American targets we just took out of
our missiles in agreement with the
Americans, back just a few months ago. To me, that would be very silly if
we did anything that might lead them into
that kind of activity.

Yet, the Russians were doing the
same thing we are debating here today.
I can guarantee the first thing I would
be doing on the floor would be demand-
ing we put their coordinates back in
our systems. If they were already be-
abrogating the ABM Treaty and de-
ploying a missile defense system that
covers five States.

So I support the change proposed by
the Senator from Michigan. I hope our
colleagues will look at this very, very
carefully. If we are to put into law
something that encourages the ABM
Treaty to be questioned and the Sovi-
ets to have less confidence in the
American willingness to abide by that
treaty, I think we would make a
dracatic mistake in the Senate of the
United States.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The
majority leader on
ORDER OF PROCEDURE
Mr. DOLE. I will just take a minute.
I want to see if we cannot get agree-
ment on time here. We have been on
this amendment since 11 o’clock. I have
been like most people around for time
agreements. We are not even close to a
time agreement.

This bill is dying on the floor. This
may be a very important amendment,
but we intend to complete action on
this bill by tomorrow night or I do not
see when it comes up again. Because
Friday—Saturday we will do appropri-
ations bills, maybe one or two appro-
priations bills. Maybe late Saturday
afternoon we can start on welfare re-
form, and then late in the week take
up the defense appropriations bill.

If we want to pass the DOD bill we
have to have cooperation. If we do not
want to pass it, I assume we can take
6 or 7 hours on this time agreement.

Mr. LEVIN. If that is addressed to
me, we are very willing to enter into a
time agreement. Two Senators who
wanted to speak have already spoken.
There is one now who says he is willing
to give up his time. I am adding it up
and I will come up with a figure in
about 2 minutes, now.

Mr. DOLE. I will just wait until the
Senator adds it up. If we do not get it
now, it may be another hour.

Mr. KYL. Will the majority leader
yield so I may make an announcement
on behalf of Senator THURMOND? This is
a very important announcement for all
Members of the Senate. Senator Thur-
mond and Senator DOMENICI propose to
offer a substitute amendment to title
31 of Senate bill 1026. This amendment
contains numerous changes. In order to
allow all Senators an opportunity to
review it, copies of the amendment will
be available in the Senate Armed Ser-
vices Committee.

I thank the majority leader for yield-

Mr. NUNN. I believe, if I may just
add to the statement of my colleague
from Arizona, that is the energy sec-
tion of the bill that has been worked on
for 2 or 3 days.

Mr. KYL. That is correct.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT
Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, when the
Senator from Michigan, if there is not
the time there, we may want some time on
the other side of the amendment. Hopefully
not as much. I do not think it would
take as much.

Mr. LEVIN. We need 1 hour and 50
minutes on this side.

Mr. DOLE. Say 2 hours on that side,
and 1 hour on this side? So we could
vote, then, by maybe 4:30, depending on
how much time we use? I do not think
we need 2 hours on this side. I just
want to get the time agreement.

If there is no objection, let me pro-
pose this consent agreement.

I ask unanimous consent that there be
3 hours on the Levin amendment
prior to a motion to table, to be di-
vided 2 hours for Senator LEVIN or his
designee, 1 hour for Senator THURMOND
or his designee, no second-degree
amendments or amendments to the
language proposed to be stricken be in
order prior to a failed motion to table,
and any second-degree amendment or
amendment to the language proposed
to be stricken be relevant to the first-
degree amendment, and that following
the conclusion or yielding back of
time, Senator THURMOND or his des-
igne be recognized to table the Levin
amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there
objection?

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, reserving
the right to object, and I do not intend
to object, did the unanimous consent
preclude second-degree amendments?

Mr. DOLE. No, not until after a
motion to table, if it is not tabled.

Mr. LEVIN. It would be open to sec-
ond-degree amendments which are rel-
evant.

Mr. DOLE. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there
objection?

Mr. EXON. Reserving the right to ob-
ject, I would hope we are about to be in
a place where we could agree to this. I
heard the leader say that there would
be no second-degree amendments. Now
I understand. I was not clear.

If I understand correctly, the amend-
ment offered under the unanimous con-
sent agreement by the majority leader,
if we agree to this time agreement, as
he has just spelled out, there would be
no allowable second-degree amendment
to the Levin amendment until after a
tabling motion.

Mr. DOLE. That is correct.

Mr. EXON. After a tabling motion,
then a second-degree amendment would
be in order.

Mr. DOLE. That is what we have
done here the last several times.

Mr. EXON. I have no objection.

Mr. LEVIN. Reserving the right to
object for one more moment, in the
event that it is not tabled, then in the event more second-degree amendments are offered, there is not in this unanimous consent any time limit on those second-degree amendments.

Mr. DOLE. That is true. This only refers to the ABM Treaty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, under this time agreement I would like to yield myself 20 minutes, and I ask to be notified when that 20 minutes has expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, since the Senator from Ohio just spoke in favor of the amendment, I thought I would take some of our time to speak in opposition to the amendment.

It seems to me that the arguments in favor of the amendment boil down to three: First of all, variations of the theme of the ABM Treaty is relatively sacrosanct; second, we have to do everything we can to avoid rolling down the Russians, doing something they may not like; and, third, that we should not limit the power of the President.

Let me discuss each of those arguments in turn. First of all, regarding the 1972 ABM Treaty. I think it is important to recognize that the ABM Treaty has, since its inception in 1972, been under the process of negotiation. There have been discussions going on between our two countries almost throughout that period of time. So the fact that we may be talking about making changes in it is nothing new, and it has never been interpreted as a breach or an anticipatory breach of treaty for the United States to bestat- ing that we want to change a particular part of the agreement. As a matter of fact, the original ABM Treaty called for two national ballistic missile sites, not one. That was amended to one site. And one of the things that is being called for in the underlying legislation here is multiple sites.

I think almost all of us would agree that it does not make sense for us to deploy an ABM system in this country if we cannot have multiple sites. It just will not be effective. So that is our state of the art, so to speak. This legislation, as a matter of fact, is the original ABM Treaty called for two national ballistic missile sites, not one. That was amended to one site. And one of the things that is being called for in the underlying legislation here is multiple sites.

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The second point under this first argument is that demarcation, as called for in legislation here, does not violate the ABM Treaty. I think it is important for the United States to draw this demarcation so that we can test the systems that we could ultimately deploy against theater threats.

Why is it important to have the language in the bill? Because the administration in effect proposes to dumb down our THAAD system. And that is the problem. In both the Patriot system and the THAAD system earlier, we dumbed them down. The reason the Patriot system may be any better than the THAAD system could be because, of course, the Patriots are not, and it has never been interpreted as a violation of the ABM Treaty. The administration has done it. That has been policy. The treaty itself was not intended further than that, and we are not going to take that position.

As a matter of fact, prior to that 1972 time agreement, I think that is an important point for us to make. After all, the treaty limits strategic systems. It does not limit theater systems.

All the demarcation in the Warner language does is to define the level of testing that can be engaged in for theater systems. There should not be anything wrong with that. The administration has already engaged in demarcation. As a matter of fact, in a speech before the National Defense University, again referring to Bob Bell, he ably explained that this question of identifying the demarcation between ABM and TMD has been an issue for as long as the treaty has been around, and, as a matter of fact, it has changed. One of the things he said is, what is a TMD and what is not a TMD goes back to the ratification hearings and the negotiations themselves.

During the Senate hearings on the ABM Treaty in 1972, then-Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Johnny Foster, was asked by Senator Proxmire, "Where is the line? Where is the distinction between the two?" He said, "If you shoot a missile interceptor at a target that goes faster than 2 kilometers per second, that is an ABM."

Of course we all know that demarcation is unacceptable today. That is the point. Technology changes. It has been 23 years since the ABM Treaty was adopted.

What we are trying to do in this legislation is to keep up with the times. As a matter of fact, our own Defense Department has made the point that the treaty has not kept up with the times, and the gentleman who is now the CIA Director, John Deutch, has made the point that the treaty, the ABM Treaty, constrains us in ways that technology should not anymore. And, as a result, it seems to the committee—and it seems to me—that it is important for the United States to draw this demarcation so that we can test the systems that we could ultimately deploy against theater threats.

The United States can always withdraw from the ABM Treaty after having given 6 months' notice if that is
Chairman of the Duma’s Foreign Relations Committee, Vladimir Lukin said:

We need big money to carry out these reductions [in START II], and we don’t have it. We do not want to ratify this treaty and then not be able to comply with its terms. We will have to wait until we see how to pay for our promises.

That is the reason—or at least that is one of the reasons—nothing to do with what we are talking about today. Others say that ratification should be tied to other international issues.

The Speaker of the Federation Council, their upper chamber, Vladimir Shumeyko, said:

We closely link [START II] ratification with the overall situation existing between Russia and NATO. ... We consider the perseverance of NATO as a stumbling block to our cooperation in the era of disarmament and advancement on the road to peace.

And still others see START II as inimical to Russian interests. Viktor Ilyukhin, chairman of the State Duma Security Committee, said:

If this treaty [START II] is fully implemented, the ABM system would not disable its superiority, while the damage to Russia’s national security will be unrecoverable.

There are many more quotations that I could cite.

The point is there are a lot of reasons why a lot of Russians do not want to ratify the START II Treaty. It is not because of what we are doing in this legislation here today.

Finally, let me just refer to this notion of anticipatory breach. If we are going to use that legal doctrine here, we also ought to refer to the equitable doctrine of clean hands.

I will not take the time here to recite the numerous instances of Soviet and Russian violations of treaties that we have negotiated, but they are numerous.

And we have chosen to ignore those violations because we believe that it is important to continue the dialogue and to keep the process moving. But the fact is it would be anomalous for the Russians to consider that a policy we state today that in no way violates a violation of the treaty is some kind of a big deal when they are in violation of a variety of treaties, and should my colleagues desire we can put that information in the RECORD.

The final argument that is given as a reason to support the amendment of the Senator from Michigan is that the language of the bill ties the President’s hands. What we do here is two things. We call for a study to determine what the administration should negotiate relative to the ABM Treaty. We are not saying what the administration has to negotiate. We are saying let us have a study and pick those areas where we want to make a change. One of them I think is going to be clear. We should not go forward in this country to develop a theater system at one site. That would not make sense. So one of the items clearly is going to be let us ask the Russians to negotiate this multiple site. That is the only way we should deploy a national system. And I do not see what the problem with that is.

In the meantime, we are saying let us not use defense funds to continue, the potential threats; that they not use defense funds for that purpose. That is why we are saying it is important for us to be talking to the administration.

If the administration wants to get together with us and talk about what they can do, if they want to submit the changes to the Senate, then well and good. So far that has not been the administration’s position.

I again refer to the now CIA Director, John Deutch, on the ABM Treaty. In some respects, the technology has exceeded the limits of the ABM Treaty, and we have to go forward with the technology to protect ourselves not just from Russian threats but from threats around the rest of the world. And the problem of waiting for the Russians to agree is that this is no longer a bipolar world and we have these other threats to be concerned about.

It is also, I think, an important point to make that the Russian Duma is not likely to ratify the START II Treaty in any event, and this is clear from a variety of things that come out of Russia. So to suggest that the action we have here is going to prevent Russia from ratifying the START II Treaty is not relevant.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I have been listening and waiting very patiently for my turn to make some remarks on this matter. I had hesitation about the unannounced remarks here because this is one of the most important matters, if not the most important matter in my view that I have been a part of in my 17 years in the Senate.

Notwithstanding the desire to move on briskly, I simply say that I hope, regardless of political affiliation, we will all take a very close look at what we may be about to do unless the Levin, et al., amendment, of which I am proud to be an original cosponsor, is passed.

I have been listening to the Senator from Arizona and his rather interesting remarks, and during those remarks the Senator from Arizona mentioned the names of several very prominent administration officials, including Bob Bell at the White House, National Security Council. He mentioned the present CIA Director, the former second man at the Department of Defense. He mentioned the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Shalikashvili.

I simply want to say that I am not indicating the Senator from Arizona has misrepresented any of the statements that those individuals have made, but I have checked, while the Senator from Arizona was addressing the Senate, with Bob Bell at the White House, Bob Bell tells me that, notwithstanding the name dropping, all of the individuals mentioned by the Senator from Arizona to substantiate his position of being against the Levin amendment is not shared by anyone in the administration including each and every one of the officials mentioned in support of his argument by the Senator from Arizona.

This is a tremendously important matter. My judgment is that this should not come down to a party-line vote.

I am afraid it is going to be a party-line vote. Maybe if we can just reach a few Republicans. I would guess at this time that we would not lose more than one or two Democratic votes, two at the most, on this side of the aisle, maybe none, which means that we Democrats are talking to five, six or seven of our Republican friends asking that they look very closely at this before they vote against the Levin amendment.

I thought it was rather ironic a couple hours ago while I was on the floor at that particular time there were four Senators on the floor. There was Senator Nunn, for whom I have great respect and with whom I have worked closely for 17 years; there was the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, my dear friend, and no one has more respect in this body, in the view of this Senator, than my friend Strom Thurmond from South Carolina; there was John Warner, who came to the Senate the same time as this Senator.

And the four of us happened to be here on the floor.

There have been many very important statements made and, I thought, well thought out by Members on both sides of this issue. It is an issue that has to be very close to people's minds. For 17 years, I believe, on national defense matters I have stood hand in hand with the Senator from South Carolina, the Senator from Virginia and others. I do not know that we have been very far apart, if at all, on many issues. I can include Senator Lott, a Member of the Senate that I work very closely with; Senator Levin; and others.

I simply say that we are at a point where I do not feel it is fair to indicate people are in bad faith on that side of the aisle on the matter. I just hope they will listen to the pleas that we are making on this side. Maybe a good way to put it is, I think they know not what they do. They are not badly intentioned. I think they know not what they do.

To put this in perspective, I would like to ask a question of the Senator from Michigan on this matter that may put this in perspective as far as this Senator sees it. Notwithstanding the protestations to the contrary, if the Levin amendment is not adopted, I feel that we have gone a long way down the road to disrupt some of the initiatives that we have taken place over the last few years with regard to downplaying the role of dependence on nuclear devices. It is this Senator's feeling—and I am wondering to what degree this is shared by my friend and colleague from the State of Michigan, Senator Levin and I came here at the same time. We have sat side by side on the Armed Services Committee. We have generally agreed. And I would generally include him in that group of bipartisan Senators, Democrats and Republicans, who have stood hand in hand on critical defense matters.

Without losing my right to the floor, I want to ask Senator Levin this question: If your amendment striking basically the references to the ABM Treaty fails, it is the opinion of this Senator that such action, if your amendment fails, will probably end any chance of finally completing in a successful fashion the implementation of the START I treaty. In all likelihood, further, it will allow an uncooperative Russia to obtain ratification of the START II treaty and then further eliminations of the number of nuclear warheads that were planned to follow on beyond that. I think it drives a stake through the heart of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. I think it certainly would do great harm to any chances that we have with regard to the nonproliferation treaties that we are interested in. And last and certainly not least, I would think this action very likely would go a long way to undermine our understanding in Europe meaningful from the standpoint of seeking some form of stability in the world. All of these things, I think, have a very grave threat of extinction if we proceed in the fashion that the ABM Treaty language that the Senator from Michigan is trying to strike as it came out of the committee remains.

Mr. LEVIN. The Senator is right. In my view and, even more important by far, in General Shalikashvili's view when he says in his letter to Senator Warner, the following: With regard to broader security issues, the linkage between the ABM Treaty and the START II has been increasingly repeatedly by the Russians and U.S. military representatives in many forums, including discussions with many Members of the Duma. While there are, of course, other factors that play in the Duma consideration, one must assume that unilateral U.S. legislation could harm prospects for START II ratification and probably impact our broader security relationship as well.

And it is that broader security relationship that I think my good friend from Nebraska is referring to. And I do agree with his assessment of the impact. But again, our top military officer agrees, our Secretary of Defense agrees, our Secretary of State agrees with that assessment.

Mr. EXON. I thank my friend from Michigan. Let me summarize, if I can, some of the overall problems that I see with this amendment that I partially addressed in remarks this morning.

The way this came out of the committee it attacks the limits of the Nunn-Lugar proposal that has been responsible for the safe and accountable disarming of over 2,500 former Soviet Union warheads. It cuts the Energy Department nonproliferation arms control and verification funding. It recommences reconstituting our nuclear weapons manufacturing complex at untold billions of dollars, while at the same time advocating the resumption of U.S. nuclear weapons testing. This last committee initiative is contrary to U.S. policy, and it is designed to scuttle ongoing comprehensive test ban negotiations and any prospect of reaching a treaty agreement.

I will have some more to say about this later on as we go into other particular issues under consideration in this bill. Let me simply say, though, I am concerned with the tone and the substance of the bill and the level of micromanagement placed on the Pentagon and the Department of Energy is unprecedented and harmful to our Nation's standing in the international community. Many of the committee initiatives are driven by a desire to defend against a superpower threat to U.S. security that simply does not exist. At the same time, when one-time enemies are now allies and the world community is committed more than ever before to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, the committee bill is at odds with the reality and the strong
need of amendment before it can properly serve our Nation’s security interests. At a time when American leadership in the world community is strongly needed, we cannot be viewed as a nation living in the past, jouxing with our imaginary dragons in order to lay claim to the mantle of being strong in defense. We are a strong country, the preeminent military power of the world by far. But we must also be forward looking and recognize that it is in our national interest as well as the interest of other nations to encourage arms control and alliances based on collective security. It is unfortunate that some feel more comfortable in an adversarial environment than in one based on cooperation and lowering of superpower antagonism.

Like a beehive, the world in 1995 has the capacity to be both dangerous and peaceful. And handled properly, the hive can be benign and capable of producing honey. If agitated, however, it can become hostile and threatening. The defense authorization bill in its present form is a sharp stick ready to be jabbed into the hive. The design and intent of the bill is to agitate the world in the ultimate detriment of ourselves. This is not the time in history to rekindle the rhetoric of the cold war. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment that will correct these and other self-defeating elements of this flawed legislation.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, a defense bill must meet threats, real threats, not shadows or ghosts of threats disappeared. Our military leaders and our intelligence services have properly identified the threats our Nation faces. They have come before us and told us what threats we face. We have ignored much of their counsel and drafted a bill addressed to the realities of yesterday and a dark view of a possible future tens of years away.

This provision if enacted will take a step toward reviving the antiballistic missile treaty, scuttling the START II Treaty, and launching us back into the arms race of the cold war. This bill includes many weapons systems designed to match a missile threat from the Soviet Union that does not exist. Due to the diligent efforts of former President Bush, President Clinton, our diplomats and Senators like Mr. Nunn and Mr. Lugar, we have been able to substantially curtail that threat, to destroy hundreds of the missiles that used to be aimed at our nations, and to divert the targeting of the others that still remain.

Since 1989, the Nunn-Lugar program has helped to dismantles of the former Soviet Union to destroy their weapons of mass destruction and reduce the threat posed by proliferation of these weapons. This program remains an example of concise policy designed to meet an identified threat and has significantly improved our national security.

We cannot stress to the appropriate degree how important arms control efforts have been to our national security. Today, as a result of bipartisan efforts from different administrations, Russia is planning to eliminate 6,000 nuclear warheads that formerly were directed toward our Nation. That is far more than any national missile defense system could hope to counter.

It would be a shame if the other provisions of this bill caused this progress to be in vain.

Therefore, I reject the provisions in this bill that will most likely resurrect an arms race between the United States and Russia.

By unilaterally deciding what the ABM standard is in regard to missile interceptors, the Senate would disrupt the negotiating process currently underway. Not only is this an unwarranted intrusion into the normal working of foreign policy, this provision dangerously increases the risk that the ABM and other weapons treaties will be abrogated completely by the Russians later this year the Russian Duma to vote on the ratification of START II. After they see the provisions in this bill regarding the ABM treaty, and realize how we plan to have them defend our country, they could correctly theoretically counter an attack on the United States, the incentive to destroy the thousands of weapons called for in START II will be greatly diminished.

Regardless of what we tell them, the Russians will logically be thinking, why destroy our missiles when we may need them to get through a U.S. missile defense system? Though its proponents claim this measure will protect us from a change in Russian policy, this measure will only further destabilize our relations and cause the hardliners in Russia to question our commitment to START II.

We would be throwing away a chance to demonstrate literally the truth of nuclear weapons on the faint hope that we can build an impenetrable missile defense system.

To justify the national missile defense system now when the Soviet threat is gone, the supporters of this bill are countering the views of our professional military and intelligence personnel and telling the American people a threat exists elsewhere when in fact it does not.

The preamble of this bill says that North Korea, Iran, Iraq, or Libya now have or will have shortly the ability to launch a missile that can reach our shores. That is simply not the case.

The report to this bill specifically notes the possible threat from the North Korean Taepo Dong II missile, which the report claims may have the range to hit Alaska. Since this weapon is in development, we do not in fact know that this missile will be capable of that range. But with North Korea in such a nascent stage economically and the growing possibility of its opening, with reunification with the south increasingly likely, should we spend billions on a missile defense system that probably won’t work to counter a threat that may never exist?

Our professional military and intelligence personnel, the people who have the training, the knowledge, and the responsibility to the most sensitive of information to judge these threats say there is no threat from any indigenously developed missile for the next 10 years. Yet the supporters of these provisions do not believe those who know the most about this subject.

We are presumed that we cannot justify spending the tax money of American citizens on unprotected and untested antiballistic missile defense.

This bill adds $300 million this year toward a national missile defense system. In 1993, the GAO reported that the cost of such a system would total $35 billion and a CBO estimate from earlier this year pegged the cost at $48 billion. As we know from past estimates, these estimates would probably be low.

The bill calls for the deployment of this system even though it is unproven and untested.

Under the most likely of scenarios, the nuclear umbrella this would create would be a leaky one that fails to completely protect our Nation if the nonexistent threat were to become real. With nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, anything less than 100 percent certainty will not suffice.

One clear lesson from history is that in military affairs, those who concentrate their efforts on defense are bound to fail. In the 1930’s and 1940’s France felt secure behind the Maginot Line. Their defensive posture was outwitted and decimated by a German Army dedicated to the offensive. When it comes to threats to the United States today, the means chosen to deliver a weapon of mass destruction would very likely be something other than a missile. It may be a cliche that the best defense is a good offense, but it is also true. We should look to counter any incipient threat from rogue nations through a robust offensive capability.

If someone is intent on attacking the United States, they need not be rocket scientists to figure out our Nation’s vulnerabilities. Why spend millions of dollars on missiles whose launch we can instantly trace and respond to with enough devastating force to destroy an entire civilization? But, our potential adversaries would most likely seek the path of least resistance. The delivery system posing the greatest threat is the rental truck, not a ballistic missile. We face that real threat through offensive actions against rogue nations and terrorist groups.

We can support and focus our offensive capability through intense intelligence activities, so our policymakers and military commanders know most about what countries or groups are developing weapons of mass destruction, delivery systems, and the characteristics and locations of these systems. Next, the full diplomatic and economic
powers of our Nation can be used to counter the threat that may develop. Then, if the developers cannot be dissuaded in peacetime, the weapons themselves can be destroyed either preemptively or in war.

It has been other Senators state that the United States is vulnerable to an accidental ballistic missile attack. The truth is, the situation today is the same as it has been for 30 years. We have managed to survive this long because governments have stressed proper security and operating procedures for these terrible weapons. Nations understand the gravity of a mistake when nuclear weapons are involved. That is why the launching of one of these missiles involves so many intricate, redundant steps with multiple built-in safeguards.

Yes, Murphy’s law is true. Accidents can happen. But to have an accidental ballistic missile launch, several accidents must occur. Several redundant safety systems would have to fail all in the proper sequence at the precise moment, not just multiple failures of equipment but also multiple failures of human judgment, communication, and authority. I am no statistician, but I bet the likelihood of all that occurring simultaneously is far more remote than other Senators have led the public to believe. It would be far more likely that an interceptor missile in the national missile defense aimed at a moving target would miss its mark. The threat of an accidental ballistic missile launch toward our shores does not meet even the lowest threshold to qualify as a legitimate threat.

Again, I say to my colleagues, we need to have a rational assessment of the threats our Nation faces. And the threat we face from a Russia with several thousand more nuclear weapons is far greater than the threat from a Russia that abides by the START II agreement.

Mr. EXON. I ask unanimous consent that Senator Kerrey be listed as a co-sponsor. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SNOWE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. EXON. I ask the Chair how much time is remaining of the time assigned to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. EXON. I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Six and a half minutes.

Mr. EXON. I reserve the remainder of my time. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at this time, I be allowed to yield in this order: 8 minutes to Senator SIMON; 15 minutes to Senator KERRY; 8 minutes to Senator BINGAMAN, and that they be recognized in that order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SIMON. Madam President, it was just a few days ago when Senator BYRD, in the middle of a series of votes, was acknowledged for his 14,000th vote in a row. He got up and, among other things, he said there is a growing and excessive faith in this body. I was on the subway this morning with Senator LUGAR, and some young, eager student asked me what was different from when I came here.

The body, the Congress as a whole, is more partisan than it used to be.”

I asked, “Is that different from when I first came to this body?”

If this bill passes in substantially the present condition, then the President of the United States has no option but to veto it, and I will strongly urge the President to veto it.

We have to move away from an arms race. This bill, without the Levin amendment, increases the probability of an arms race.

Madam President, I yield whatever time I may have left to Senator LEVIN. Mr. KERRY addresses the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. KERRY. Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, I want to congratulate the Senator from Michigan and also thank the Senator from Illinois for his comments with respect to this amendment. It seems that some of our colleagues in this body, in the wake of losing the former Soviet empire and the monolith of communism as targets of their opposition, now have lost their compass. They seem uncertain of where to direct their energies and our taxpayers’ money, and so are struggling to find another opponent at which to throw this Nation’s treasure—regardless of the costs or risks entailed.

The Soviet Union has ceased to exist, and we are well into implementation of the START I Treaty limiting nuclear weapons and on our way to a START II Treaty to dismantle strategic delivery systems and further limit nuclear weapons.

So we are on a course where the compass clearly points toward reduction in the number of nuclear weapons present in the world, toward the reduction of risk to our citizens and our society itself from an aggressor’s attack, toward the control and reduction of weapons, and, indeed, toward the creation of stability in our world’s political equation.

As all of us who grew up in the 1950’s and 1960’s understand, nuclear deterrence is built on the concept of mutually assured destruction. “They” can destroy “us,” “we” can destroy “them,” so neither chooses to destroy the other because nobody knows what would be left.

In effect, that has maintained a state of arms equilibrium—of arms race—and an uneasy peace—since the end of World War II. Certainly there have been surrogate wars and smaller skirmishes and client-state struggles around the globe, but the great nuclear powers have never seen fit to attack each other because of the belief that the damage that would be returned would be unacceptably great.

Now, in 1995, we are no longer faced with Soviet expansionism, a Soviet deterrent, and a Soviet military force, and so to pursue arms reductions without a corresponding reduction in forces does not make any sense at all, and it is going to waste billions and billions and billions of dollars in addition to increasing the threat to our country.

If this bill passes in substantially the present condition, then the President of the United States has no option but to veto it, and I will strongly urge the President to veto it.

We have to move away from an arms race. This bill, without the Levin amendment, increases the probability of an arms race.

Madam President, I yield whatever time I may have left to Senator LEVIN.
advantage in every competitive situation. We no longer stare across the North Pole at thousands of Soviet nuclear warheads targeted on America’s cities, its industrial and military facilities, and its governmental and social lifelines. Yet in the bill that this Senate is about to consider, we have a proviso that unilaterally abandons—and, I would argue, effectively nullifies—one of the critical ingredients that has brought us to the point where the compass is pointing in the right direction.

The Antiballistic Missile Treaty is a keystone to this arms control process—which already has made huge contributions to the security and safety of our Nation and its people, and offers the promise of even greater safety and security in the foreseeable future.

The bill brought before the Senate by the Republican-controlled Armed Services Committee establishes as our national policy that we will have a national missile defense system at multiple locations—"which violates the ABM Treaty.

It says that we will develop defense systems against theater ballistic missiles without regard to the ABM Treaty restrictions. It prohibits our Executive Branch even from negotiating on this subject. It prohibits any interference with TMD missile testing that is self-apparently illegal under the ABM Treaty which our Nation signed and this very body ratified.

The Senate bill unilaterally obliterates the ABM Treaty, Madam President.

Anyone who understands the history and psyche of the Russian people knows that they adamantly insist on realistic means of defending their nation. Fundamental to their willingness to enter into arms control agreements, and to continue to abide by them, is a requirement that their strategic weapons systems be effective in order to serve as a real deterrent to aggression against their nation, and an effective means of retaliation if that deterrence fails.

If the United States moves ahead unilaterally to build a system that can defend successfully against their strategic forces, we undo a delicate balance and, in the process almost surely destroy the willingness of the Russian nation to continue to honor arms control agreements that further damage their side of the balance-of-power equation.

Madam President, nuclear deterrence is already tricky enough. But it really has always rested on each nation’s perceptions of the others’ forces and of the threat that is poised against it. We hold the upper hand with respect to that today, relative to every country on the face of this planet.

Today, to break out of the ABM Treaty, or signal our intention to do so, is to invite a return to the days of suspicion and countersuspicion, and far more dangerously, to invite a diminishment of the stability of our current world order. It is not perfect, of course, but I think few would argue with the assertion that it is better than it was for the 40 years between 1949 and 1989. We do not attack each other, because we know to do so would be to beg the ultimate destruction. But if we develop a capability and a perception that this could be sent at us, we have changed the threat perception—the perception of whether a balance exists—changed it in our own mind, and changed it for those who are our adversaries.

Changing the threat perception or the perception of whether a balance exists initiates the very hopscotching process that is the simple history of the entire cold war. We detonated the first atom bomb; the Soviets followed. We detonated the hydrogen bomb; they followed. We put long-range bombers in the air with nuclear weapons; they followed. We developed intercontinental ballistic missiles; they followed. We developed long-range submarines with ballistic-missile capability; they followed. We developed multiple independently-targeted reentry vehicle or MIRVed nuclear warheads; they followed. Every single major episode of the cold war consisted of a first effort by the side that intended to develop technology that would give us an advantage. In every case, the Soviets responded by countering that advantage. After the Berlin wall fell, finally it became evident that this was an insane and dangerous way of consuming precious resources in our Nation and bankrupting the Soviet Union—in more than one respect.

But now, at long last, that threat has receded. The Soviet Union is no more. And the threat of ballistic missile attack of the United States is virtually nil—and will be virtually nil for many years.

Only Russia and China today can reach the United States with a nuclear warhead and ballistic-missile" capability. All our intelligence agencies agree that there is no significant threat of such a missile attack today from either of those nations. Russia, while one must respect the military power still at its disposal, including intercontinental ballistic missiles, is not in any wise prepared to engage our Nation in an armed conflict. China has some strategic ballistic missile capability, but not anywhere close to enough to initiate a war with the United States. We are the only remaining superpower.

And our intelligence community further agrees that no other nation will be able to develop the ability to hit the United States with ballistic-missile-conveyed weapons of mass destruction for a minimum of 10 years.

Let me share with my colleagues an excerpt from the prepared statement of Lt. Gen. James R. Clapper, Jr., Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence at a public hearing on January 10 of this year on the threats faced by our Nation. General Clapper said, in part:

We see no interest in or capability of any new country reaching the continental United States with a long-range missile for at least the next decade.

Then-Acting Director of Central Intelligence Adm. William Studeman, in response to questions asked at that same hearing, replied that:

No new countries have emerged with the motivation to develop a missile to target CONUS and the four that we previously identified—North Korea, Iraq, Iran, and Libya—are at least a decade away.

The administration, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State are all opposed to the missile defense and ABM provisions of this bill. Let me share the Secretary of State’s letter with the Senate. In a letter to the ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he says:

I am writing to you to express my deep concern over certain provisions in S. 1026. Specifically, it contains missile defense and ABM Treaty-related provisions that raise serious constitutional foreign policy and national security concerns. Unless these provisions are removed or modified, I will oppose this bill.

If enacted into law, the provisions related to missile defenses and the ABM Treaty would put the U.S. out of compliance with the ABM Treaty by developing for deployment a non-compliant, multi-site, National Missile Defense by the year 2003. Such a program is unnecessary and would place the START I and START II treaties at risk.

I know that the Secretary of Defense also has opposed these provisions.

Successive administrations, this one included, have supported the continued viability of the ABM Treaty as the best way to preserve and enhance our national security.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have the entire letter printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:


DEAR SENATOR PELL: I am writing to you to express my deep concern over certain provisions in S. 1026, the Senate’s National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1996. Specifically, S. 1026 contains missile defense and ABM Treaty related provisions that raise serious constitutional, foreign policy and national security concerns. Unless these provisions are removed or modified I will oppose this bill.

If enacted into law, the provisions related to missile defenses and the ABM Treaty would put the U.S. out of compliance with the ABM Treaty by developing for deployment a non-compliant, multi-site, National Missile Defense (NMD) by the year 2003. Such a program is unnecessary and would place the START I and START II treaties at risk.

Successive Administrations have supported the continued viability of the ABM Treaty as the best way to preserve and enhance our national security. Not only has it been critical to preventing an arms race, but it has also made possible the extraordinary progress that both Republican and Democratic Administrations have made in reducing strategic offensive arms. Our allies, including Britain and France, also view the ABM Treaty as vital to stabilizing the viability of their own independent nuclear deterrents.
Another provision seeks unilaterally to impose a solution to the on-going negotiation with the Russians on the ABM/TMD demarcation. By prohibiting the obligation and expenditure to implement Article VI(a) of the ABM Treaty according to any interpretation except the interpretation specified in the bill, the bill infringes upon the President’s exclusive responsibility for the execution of the law and would impair the conduct of foreign relations consistent with U.S. treaty obligations.

Further, such actions would immediately call into question the U.S. commitment to the ABM Treaty, have a negative impact on U.S.-Russian relations, Russian implementation of the START I Treaty, and Russian ratification of the START II Treaty. This would place thousands of warheads in place that otherwise would be removed from deployment under the two Treaties, including all MIRVed ICBMs such as the Russian heavy SS-18.

There is no need now to take actions that would lead us to violate the Treaty and threaten the stabilizing reductions we would otherwise achieve—and place strategic stability at risk. We have established a treaty-compliant approach to theater missile defense that will enable us to meet threats we may face in the foreseeable future—and one that preserves all the benefits of the ABM, START and START II Treaties.

I hope you will join with me to ensure that future generations enjoy the benefit of these treaties and remove these provisions that place these benefits at risk.

Sincerely,

WARREN CHRISTOPHER.

Mr. KERRY, Madam President, we do not need to abrogate the ABM Treaty in order to defend against a threat that does not exist, and will not exist for at least 10 years. Indeed, there are many things that we can do while remaining in full compliance with the ABM Treaty to prepare a defense, should the decision be that such preparations are warranted and their cost is justified.

And we always retain the option, under the terms of the treaty, to withdraw from the treaty under its terms, or to negotiate modifications to the treaty if the Russians will agree to our objectives.

I might add, respectfully, that there are other ways to respond to a perceived threat that do not require building a system that is not necessary, which we do not even know will work when they are completed. We could use permissive action links; we could be negotiating harder with the Russians, and others, to take steps to prevent any kind of accidental launch; we could pursue the activities supported by Nunn-Lugar program funding, including strengthening Russian government controls over their nuclear weapons, safety and sufficiently dismantling surplus nuclear weapons and delivery systems, and preventing technicians from transferring dangerous technologies to rogue states; we can provide for integral systems that literally destroy a missile before it is launched, and fielding of a ballistic missile system capable of reaching our Nation, that capacity is so far down the road, so prone to detection, and so capable of being preemptively neutralized if necessary, that the world should not shudder at the notion that we are somehow defenseless.

The main threats to our Nation today are from terrorists rolling bombs, nuclear or conventional, into our cities in cars or trucks, or carrying them in suitcases. Or cruise missiles launched from offshore. These are threats that the $40 billion-plus national missile defense system either cannot defend against at all, or against which the system could defend only incompletely.

The biggest threat of all, Madam President, is one right before our faces. It is the very same threat with which we have lived for the duration of the cold war, and which we finally reduced dramatically and are reducing further by the arms control treaties which are constructed on the bedrock foundation of the ABM Treaty. Trash the ABM Treaty will rekindle the strategic nuclear arms race with Russia, because even in its current condition of economic distress, Russia will do whatever is necessary to ensure it has an effective and retaliatory capability. Russia, at a minimum, will re-target its ICBMs and SLBMs’s on American cities, industries, and military installations. It will stop retiring and disassembling nuclear warheads and delivery systems. The progress toward a safer world that was so painstakingly and painfully achieved over two decades by Presidents of both parties will be undermined. Surely, in a world that lacks the Soviet empire, in a world where we do not have the same kind of threat we have lived with for the last 50 years, we do not have to turn around and create a new arms race.

Let us review the effects of this provision of the bill: In one sweeping movement, we are effectively demolishing—unilaterally—a treaty to which our Nation is a party and which this Chamber ratified. This action simply ignores procedures to withdraw legally from a treaty we determine no longer is in our best interests.

We are countenancing in law the known, deliberate violation of U.S. law.

We are pushing Russia to cease abiding by the terms of START I and halt progress to implementation of START II.

We are bring the hands of our President in terms of negotiating arms control agreements.

And we are launching this Nation on the course of spending a minimum of $40 billion for an untried, untested missile defense system that will not protect against the greatest threats of attack on this Nation.

The people of this Nation have long ago concluded that we in the Congress often make decisions and laws that make no sense to them. The provisions of this bill that pertain to missile defense and, in particular, to the ABM Treaty, result from fanning the flames of an irrational fear built on a fiction—a fiction with which none of our senior intelligence community officials agrees, and that has no basis in our foreign policy history, in our arms control history, or in current threat analysis. If the Senate approves these provisions, it will take one of the most outrageously nonsensical steps it has taken in my 11 years of service here.

I strongly support the amendment of the Senator from Michigan in deleting the offensive language from this bill. I believe Senate amendment is absolutely essential. Without approval of this amendment, I will vote against this bill and urge all Senators to do the same. I will join with other Senators to urge the President to veto it—a step he already has indicated he expects to take if these provisions are not acceptably modified.

I believe this bill is destined for the trash heap if the amendment is not approved. I hope it will be approved by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. BINGAMAN, Madam President, I opposed this bill when it was being considered in the Armed Services Committee. The main reason I did so were the

I believe these provisions will do this Nation’s security more harm than good, by ensuring that START II will not be ratified by the Russian Duma.

Madam President, I am not going to repeat the analysis which Senator LEVIN, Senator NUNN, Senator EXON, Senator KERRY, and various others have already made about the specific provisions that the Levin amendment would strike. They are clearly the most provocative of the provisions on missile defense that the bill contains and the ones that are most certain to incite the Russians to react.

I would like, however, to ask my colleagues how we, here in this Senate, would react if the Russian Duma passed a defense bill that contained the following provisions: First, how would we react if the Russians adopted a provision that committed Russia to deploy a multisite antiballistic missile defense system, with any and all capability by the year 1999, which constituted an anticipatory breach of the ABM Treaty and that added hundreds of millions of dollars in ruble equivalence in order to pursue that goal.

How would we react here in this Senate if the Russians adopted a provision that revived a space-based missile defense program, in the hope that it would allow Russia to dominate space in the long run, while providing a second line of defense for that country?

How would we react here in this Senate if the Russians adopted a provision that unilaterally resolved the theater missile defense demarcation line at a point that would clearly make the American theater missile defense systems beyond Patriot violations of the ABM Treaty in Russia’s view?

How would we react here in this Senate if the Russian Duma adopted a provision that unilaterally took the ability to revalue strategic weapons systems before START II is ratified by the U.S. Senate?

Finally, how would we react in this body if the Russians adopted a provision that proposed to resume hydronuclear testing with yields up to hundreds of tons of TNT, which is a level that is not usually associated with the term hydronuclear.

Madam President, if that bill were to pass, the din on this floor would be deafening. Member after Member would stand up and declare that the right wing had won the internal political controversy in Russia, that the cold war was back on, and that in light of this deeply provocative attack by the Russian Duma, ratification of the START II Treaty was out of the question.

I am certain that at least 34 Senators here would dispatch a letter to the President declaring their opposition to START II and demanding a defense supplemental bill be submitted to the Congress so we could react to what has happened.

Now, of course, if we do this sort of thing, in this defense bill that we are now considering on the floor, I presume the expectation is that the Russians would not be similarly provoked.

Madam President, I do not buy that assumption. The one thing that the Russian industrial base could effectively compete with us on is fabricating nuclear weapons and missiles. Some of that base is in the Ukraine and would have to be revived in Russia. I, for one, do not want to take the chance that the extreme provisions in this bill will reignite the arms race. I, for one, do not want to subscribe it a double standard in our dealings with the Russians, now that the cold war is over.

The extreme and provocative actions by our so-called “conservatives” in this bill, in my view, will undoubtedly play into the hands of those who consider themselves conservative from a Russian perspective—those, in many cases, that are bent on unraveling START II and other arms control efforts.

The only thing that is attempting to be conserved by this transnational alliance would be the cold war. I am certain that at least 34 Senators, when he expressed concern over the Russian perspective that unilaterally resolved the theater missile defense demarcation line at a point that would clearly make the American theater missile defense systems beyond Patriot violations of the ABM Treaty in Russia’s view?

I am one who, at different times over a number of years, has stood on this floor opposing the notion of having a system that is done over states to protect us from an all-out attack. I never believed it was possible to do so and led the effort to defeat spending money in pursuit of that kind of system.

But I have also stood on the floor with the Senator from Georgia, Senator NUNN, when he expressed concern about limited attacks, about accidental launches, about what we would do if suddenly received a message stating: "Sorry, some accidental launch has taken place. There is an ICBM headed for New York City or Washington, DC, or Los Angeles,” and all we can do is wait for it to hit?

We are talking about something quite different in terms of ICBM threats. I recall the debate on the threat from Iraq, during the debate on the Persian Gulf war. I remember those citing estimates by our CIA and our DIA and other intelligence agencies at that time. They said, we cannot give you an estimate. It could be 1 year, it could be 10 years, and we are guessing it is closer to 10 years than 1 year.

Following the war with Saddam Hussein, I think we came to an entirely different conclusion. We concluded that Saddam had achieved much greater progress toward that goal than we had been aware of.

Members on the other side say this should not be a partisan issue. Why is it that every time the Republican majority suggests a policy, it is partisan, but when everybody on that side lines up and vote against it, it is not partisan.

This is not a partisan issue. It ought to be nonpartisan. We ought to say, as a body, that we are concerned about the proliferation of technology—missile technology—in the world. We are concerned when we see major powers selling technology to potential enemies. Concerned when we see China, for example, selling technology to other countries that may pose a threat to us in the future. We ought to be concerned about the proliferation of technology that one day—and we cannot be sure when that day will come—will pose a threat to our population.

Now, admittedly, if we were to engage in a war with the former Soviet Union, that would not involve a limited attack or an accidental launch against us. That would be a massive exchange, against which there is no defense.
allow each of us, the Russians and the United States, to have some minimal capability to protect our respective countries against an accidental launch or a limited attack. We can do that within the ABM Treaty.

The ABM Treaty explicitly anticipates "changes in the strategic situation" and provides a means to negotiate amendments to deal with such changes. It also allows for us to pull out of the ABM Treaty upon 6 months' notice.

Following what I hope will be the defeat of the Levin amendment, I intend to offer an amendment—perhaps joined by the Senator from Georgia, perhaps not—to make it clear that we intend to act in accordance with the ABM Treaty. We intend also to call upon the President to seek to negotiate with the Russians to allow each side to develop and deploy a limited system to protect our respective countries against this proliferation threat. And if the President should fail to do so, it will be my recommendation that the President come back and report to the Congress and the Senate as to whether or not he should continue with the ABM Treaty or at that time should indicate our desire to withdraw.

That is all within the ABM Treaty. And contrary to what is being represented on the floor this afternoon, we are not seeking a unilateral abrogation. I do not want to see that. I hope, later on during the course of this afternoon, I can make that very clear with explicit language that will resolve any doubt. We want to continue to act in accordance with the ABM Treaty. The ABM Treaty allows us to negotiate to seek amendments. We want to see if we cannot negotiate with the Russians to allow for a deployment on a land-based system against multiple sites—and the Russians would have the same right to do so—to protect us against miscalculation or accident.

Madam President, there is an assumption that this debate will somehow the threat will only come from the former Soviet Union. I do not make that assumption. We are concerned about what is taking place on a global basis. We are concerned about potential threats from other sources. We cannot predict who they are, where they may be, or how far along the line of technology development they have proceeded. But we cannot face our constituents in good conscience and say: "Sorry, we cannot take any measures to protect you. Our only defense is to launch an all-out attack on whomever launched that missile." That is our only option today. Is that a rational, sound option, to say if you launch one or two missiles against the United States, we will have launched our own against yours?

What we need to do is to have a limited protective system. That is what the Armed Services Committee seeks to do with this amendment. I intend, following the debate and conclusion of the Levin amendment, to offer an amendment to make that very clear.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I will just yield myself 1 minute and then I will yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, the language of this bill which we strike out will say the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple site national missile defense system. A multiple site national defense system is not allowed by the ABM Treaty. Period.

It also says we should negotiate. That is great. But it is very precise, and we tried to get those words out in committee and we failed. I am very glad to hear from the Senator from Massachusetts he opposes abrogating the treaty and he will offer language making it clear we want to stay inside the ABM Treaty. That is what my amendment does. That is precisely what my amendment does, is to strike the language which says it is the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple site system—which violates the ABM Treaty.

There is one other provision in here. The Senator from Maine talks about, "We should negotiate," and I surely agree with him on that, too. It is stated right here in language which the amendment will strike, if it succeeds, that it is the sense of the Senate the President should cease all efforts to modify or clarify obligations under the ABM Treaty.

So while the Senator from Maine, in a way that I fully support, says he thinks we should negotiate changes in the ABM Treaty, the bill has language which the Levin amendment will strike, which says that for 1 year pending this study the President should not seek to modify, to clarify obligations under the ABM Treaty.

So I think the amendment which the Senator from Maine says he will oppose actually gets exactly at the language which I believe he basically will oppose as well, at least from the statement he gave this afternoon on the floor, that is to make it clear we are not now going to declare we are going to violate the ABM Treaty. The purpose of the Levin amendment is to strike the language in the bill that says we are going to violate the ABM Treaty. It is clear, as you can read it. "It is the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple site system." That is what is not permitted by the ABM Treaty. That is the language, specifically targeted, rifleshot language that we seek to remove from this bill.

Now I will yield to the Senator from Massachusetts 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Madam President, I listened to the interventions of my friend and colleague from Maine and the response from the Senator from Michigan. Senator LEVIN, about whether the provisions in question effectively abrogate the ABM Treaty. I would like to refer to the committee report which I believe gives us an answer. The report reads, "The committee acknowledges that many of the policies and recommendations contained in the Missile Defense Act of 1995, if implemented, would require relief in one form or another from the ABM Treaty."

It cannot be much clearer than that. This language, agreed upon by the majority of the members of the committee, acknowledges that many of the policies and recommendations contained in the Missile Defense Act of 1995, if implemented, would require relief from the ABM Treaty.

It is the purpose of the amendment of the Senator from Michigan to remove those particular provisions that would require such relief. To suppose his amendment want to maintain the provisions in the Missile Defense Act of 1995 which effectively will emasculate the ABM Treaty.

There is no question—certainly there was no question on the minds of any of the members of the Armed Services Committee—as to what was intended, and the Senator from Michigan has outlined in careful detail those parts of the ABM Treaty that are inconsistent with the provisions included in this bill. So we should be under no illusion about what was intended by the majority of the members of the Armed Services Committee and what the remedy will be if the amendment of the Senator from Michigan is accepted.

Madam President, during the course of the debate on the issue, some on the other side have argued that we need to build and deploy a national missile defense to protect our citizens against the kinds of threats that the Secretary of Defense has advanced the START I and START II treaties. President Bush understood it when he declared that reentry vehicle which could strike the United States to be(nombre de caracteres)
Madam President, I strongly support the amendment to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty from unilateral disarmament. The START I and START II accords, signed by President Bush, would verifiably eliminate three-quarters of the nuclear weapons ever pointed at the United States. Through the Nunn-Lugar cooperative threat reduction program, the Russians are fully engaging with the United States to dismantle their nuclear weapons, a situation that none of us would have dared imagine only a decade ago.

The bill's provisions are a clear and present danger to the ABM Treaty. It would turn United States-Russian cooperation into mistrust. We would be discarding tangible present advances in arms control for the illusion of future security through a national missile defense system that will cost billions of dollars above and beyond the huge defense burden we already carry in this era of deep budget cuts.

The only way that opponents of the ABM Treaty could develop a rationale in support of the offending provisions in this bill is by misrepresenting the nature of nuclear threats to the United States in the post-cold war era, the value of the ABM Treaty, today, and the need for building and deploying strategic defense in the near future.

Five transparent myths underlie the case for building national missile defenses and abrogating the ABM Treaty. One of the myths is exposed, the case for abrogating the ABM Treaty crumbles.

Myth No. 1 is that the ABM Treaty is a cold war relic whose value disappeared with the demise of the former Soviet Union, so that we can abrogate the ABM Treaty at no cost to United States security.

The cold war may have ended, but nuclear deterrence still remains as the cornerstone of U.S. and Soviet security. The end of the cold war and the relaxation of military tensions between the United States and the Soviet successor states have not made the ABM Treaty obsolete. The nature of nuclear weapons and their deterrent power has not changed. No matter how many opponents of the ABM Treaty wish it were otherwise, effective mutual deterrence is what keeps Americans safe from nuclear war.

Today, 6 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall and nearly 4 years after the breakup of the Soviet Union, the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union signed this landmark treaty in 1972, it has been the cornerstone of United States nuclear arms control policy. By insuring that nuclear arsenals remain effective deterrents, the ABM Treaty has brought stable and cooperative relationship for the past quarter century.

Unilaterally discarding the ABM Treaty would severely undermine the cooperative United States-Russian strategic relationship. Just as the United States is helping the greatest rewards from the strategic nuclear policy constructed on the foundation of the ABM Treaty, many Memers of Congress want to throw it all away.

The START I and START II accords, signed by President Bush, would verifiably eliminate three-quarters of all the nuclear weapons ever pointed at the United States. Through the Nunn-Lugar cooperative threat reduction Program, the Russians are fully accepting United States help to dismantle their nuclear weapons, a situation that none of us would have dared imagine only a decade ago.
Russia is in transition. Russia is no longer our adversary, but it is not our ally either. Although we see no apparent tensions that could lead to nuclear conflict, prudence dictates that we structure our remaining nuclear arsenals to provide the most stable nuclear deterrence possible.

The end to the hostile relationship allows us to cooperate much more extensively than in the past to solidify and stabilize nuclear deterrence at much lower levels of nuclear forces. Over the past 6 years, we have managed to use this change in the relationship in a way that leaves deterrence more stable, and the American people safer than at any time since the beginning of the cold war.

Consider the progress we have made in recent years. In 1991, President Bush and President Gorbachev signed the START I Treaty. Two years later, President Bush and President Yeltsin signed the START II Treaty, which will reduce the number of Russian nuclear warheads pointed in our direction from 10,000 to 3,500.

In addition, through cooperative initiatives, we have adhered the Nunn-Lugar programs, we are working with the Russians to assist them in dismantling their nuclear warheads, thereby substantially reducing the Russian arsenal’s threat to the United States and substantially reducing the likelihood that nuclear weapons will end up in the hands of renegade regimes or terrorists.

The ABM Treaty is the indispensable foundation for these steps. Abrogating the treaty would jeopardize all of these important advances, and endanger the future of United States-Russian nuclear relations.

Some argue that the ABM Treaty is obsolete, but deterrence is no longer needed. They pretend that we can rely on missile defenses to protect the American people from nuclear war. This is the same preposterous argument we heard during the 1980’s, when star wars was portrayed as a miracle protection from the nuclear threat.

SDI never came close to meeting the standards of operational effectiveness and cost-effectiveness that the Reagan administration said would be necessary to make the transition from deterrence to defense. No technical advances since the abandonment of that ill-conceived and wasteful adventure make the reality today any different. Defense cannot provide deterrence, and we would be foolish to try it. The ABM Treaty is not obsolete. It is still the foundation for stable deterrence, and it deserves to be maintained.

The second myth is that the Russians will not mind if we abrogate the ABM Treaty. It is said that we can deploy a national missile defense and still maintain a cooperative strategic relationship with Moscow.

This groundless assertion is refuted by the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and most important of all, by the Russians themselves.

Gen. John Shalikashvili, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in a June 28 letter to Senator Levin stated that undermining the ABM Treaty will make START II ratification by the Russian parliament highly unlikely. In the letter, he addresses this issue clearly.

He writes:

While we believe that START II is in both countries’ interests regardless of other events, we must assume such unilateral US legislation could harm prospects for START II ratification by the Russian parliament and probably impact our broader security relationship with Russia as well.

General Shalikashvili is the top military officer in the Nation. He has had extensive contacts with senior Russian military officers. In his view, enactment of legislation that harms the ABM Treaty will damage our cooperative security relationship with the Russians at the very moment when we are trying to move forward in arms control.

Secretary of Defense Perry, in a letter to Senator Nunn, the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, feels the same way. He writes that the provisions in this bill “would jeopardize implementation of the START I and START II treaties, which involve the elimination of many thousands of strategic nuclear weapons.”

Secretary Perry understands full well the damage this bill would inflict on U.S. security, which is why the administration strongly opposes these provisions.

The Russians themselves feel the same way. At the May summit in Moscow, President Clinton and President Yeltsin signed a joint statement that commits both nations to upholding the ABM Treaty, and to developing and deploying theater missile defense systems in compliance with the Treaty. It is reckless to think that the Russians will watch us violate this commitment without a reaction that will put the cause of our mutual security back on track.

At the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on June 29, Russian Foreign Minister Alexander Kozyrev reaffirmed the commitment of the Yeltsin government to ratify the START II Treaty, “subject to strict compliance with the ABM Treaty.”

It could not be any clearer. If we abrogate the ABM Treaty, we will not have START II, much less START III. We will not have cooperative threat reduction. And we may well not have a comprehensive test ban and other arms control agreements we need in the years ahead.

The third myth underlying the proposed abrogation of the ABM Treaty is that we face the threat of ballistic missile attack from renegade nations that will achieve this capability in the near future.

This myth squarely contradicts the conclusions of the U.S. intelligence community and the Pentagon leadership.

Lt. Gen. James Clapper, Jr., the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, testified before the Armed Services Committee in January that “we see no interest in or capability of any new country reaching the continental United States with a long range missile for at least the next decade.”

Secretary Perry endorsed this judgment in his testimony before the Armed Services Committee this year.

Concern about future ballistic missile threats to U.S. territory is the basis for the Clinton administration’s research and development program on national missile defenses. This reasonable level of spending on anti-missile defenses will put the United States in a position to rapidly deploy such a defense if unforeseen threats arise in the near future. It makes sense to spend a modest amount on R&D. It makes no sense to throw billions of dollars into deploying what may be an unnecessary system sooner.

Myth No. 4 is that a multi-site national missile defense can be deployed over the next decade for a modest cost. This assertion is a fantasy. This year’s bill plans to spend $671 million on national missile defense, an increase of $300 million over the administration’s request. But this increment is only the tip of a very large iceberg.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, deploying a single-site national missile defense would cost $29 billion to complete and $16.5 billion of the total would be spent over the next 5 years. This estimate does not include the cost of building additional sites, which the pending bill calls for, and it does not include the cost of operating and maintaining the system once it is operational.

Other costs will be higher too. Abrogation of the ABM Treaty will doom START II, and saddle us with a nuclear stalemate with the Russians at cold war levels. We will have to maintain our strategic nuclear arsenal at its current size, not the greatly reduced level under START II. If we proceed with this bill, we will be spending tens of billions of tax dollars in a way that increases the nuclear threat to the United States. The American taxpayer was taken for a long and expensive and unnecessary ride by star wars in the 1980s. It makes no sense to repeat that experience in the post-cold war era.

Myth No. 5 is that we need to discard the ABM Treaty in order to build and deploy effective theater missile defense to protect U.S. forces, in the field. The fact is, the United States can do both. We can comply with the ABM Treaty, and we can create effective theater missile defense systems.

The ABM Treaty strictly limits development and deployment of strategic missile defenses. But it expressly allows the signers to deploy theater missile defenses. The United States is already developing advanced theater missile defenses that may have significant capability to defeat strategic offensive missiles.

As a result, the Clinton administration has entered into negotiations with
Russia to determine which systems will be permitted under the ABM Treaty. By so doing, the President is using one of the key features of the treaty—its flexibility to update and revise the Treaty as developments demand. This bill, however, prevents the effective negotiation of any boundary between theater and strategic defenses. It would deny the President the power to negotiate this clarification of the treaty in a way that will best serve our national security.

By so doing to achieve by legislative mandate what the President should negotiate, the bill will undercut the basic constitutional allocation of treaty-making powers between the President and Congress. It is wrong to legislate an ideological negotiating position while rational negotiations are underway. This step sets an extremely dangerous precedent for the future, and could result in the collapse of the ABM Treaty.

It is time to cut through the myths and misrepresentations. Our national security is at stake. It makes no sense to sacrifice real and verifiable reductions in the Russian nuclear arsenal, in exchange for a multimillion dollar national missile defense that will leave us less secure. A decade ago, we should have left star wars in Hollywood where it belonged—and that is where this senseless sequel belongs too.

I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. President, I yield whatever time remains back to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMPSON). The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. President, the other side in this debate, Senator LEVIN and others, assert that somehow this bill is going to violate the ABM Treaty or require us to violate the ABM Treaty. Those are the terms that we have heard—violate or require us to violate the treaty.

My friend, Senator LEVIN, is a very accomplished attorney, and I respect his intellect very much, but this is just patently false. There is no requirement to violate any treaty in this legislation we have written. Nothing in this bill violates the treaty, nothing. If it did, if the language in here were to violate the treaty, why does the distinguished Senator from Georgia, Senator NUNN, in comment after comment talk about an anticipatory breach down the road? If there is an anticipatory breach down the road, the way I read that it is not any breach yet. There is not any violation of anything. We are anticipating it. Well, you can anticipate anything you want, but the facts speak for themselves. This does not violate the ABM Treaty, period. Nothing in this bill violates the ABM Treaty. It is simply patently false to say that it does.

Now, 2003—that is the deployment date for ground-based multiple sites—in 2003, yes, we could do that, but it is not 2003. This is still 1995 as I looked at the calendar, and I do not quite understand the logic here of how it is that we are violating something that we have not breached. We are anticipating a violation, but we are not violating anything. So I am having trouble understanding the semantics, and I think that is probably the intent of the opposition here, to make sure that others have trouble understanding the semantics so that we can confuse and obfuscate and hide the real truth, which is that we are not violating any treaty at all in this language.

Now, article XIII, which the Senator from New Hampshire and others are aware of, is very clear on this, about what our rights are under this treaty. There is nothing hidden about it. I have a copy of the treaty right here in my hand, and it says:

To promote the objectives and implementation of the purposes of this treaty, the parties shall establish promptly a standing consultative commission within the framework of which they will:

Among other things, consider possible changes in the strategic situation which are a bearing on the provisions of this treaty.

Surely, my colleagues will admit there have been strategic changes since the fall of the Soviet Union. Second:

Consider as appropriate possible proposals for further increasing the viability of this Treaty including proposals for amendments.

We have a right to amend the treaty. And finally it says under article XV, Mr. President, that:

Each party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from this Treaty in extraordinary events relating to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized its supreme interests and it shall give notice of its decision to the other party 6 months prior to the withdrawal from the Treaty.

So we are not violating any treaty with this language. If someone is saying we are anticipating violation of the treaty, fine; we can anticipate anything we want to. But it is simply wrong to say that we are violating this treaty or that we do not have the right to change this treaty or to withdraw from this treaty or whatever the parties wish to do. It is right there. It is written. It is clear. It is indisputable. It is fact.

I am kind of surprised to hear that we are going to automatically violate this treaty if we decide that we, in the United States of America, want to defend America against attack.

Well, you know what? We do not violate the treaty, but if we had to defend America I would violate the treaty— that happens to be this Senator’s personal opinion—because I do not think I am worshiping at the altar of a treaty. I did not know that a treaty was forever and that we could not change the provisions.

We have the right to change this treaty that was written in times of the cold war, just like the Constitution was written with a possibility to amend it. This treaty was written to change it, to even withdraw from it if it is in the national security interests of a nation to do so.

These are the facts. I suggest to my colleagues that the end of the cold war is just the kind of change the treaty is referring to. That is the kind of strategic change that this treaty is referring to, the end of the cold war, the end of a bipolar world. We are now in a multipolar world with threats that we do not really know how to calculate, with weapons that are different and in the hands of some who may be more inclined to use them than even the old Soviet Union. Our colleagues who support the Levin amendment to put this in perspective, are the same people who day after day, day after day, year after year, argue the cold war is over and therefore we should adapt our defense program to the changed environment.

That is a good argument. The cold war is over. We must adapt. We are adapting. We have downsized our military. We are changing some of the priorities in our weapons systems. That is fine, but why are they so hard, Mr. President, to preserve the most obvious relic of the cold war, the ABM Treaty? The ABM Treaty, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the relic of the cold war, deals with a bipolar world, deals with a concept of mutual assured destruction, that if one side fires at the other, the other will fire back; therefore, the first side will not fire. That is the whole logic here, but is not a bipolar world.

Does anybody believe that Saddam Hussein would be reasonable and rational, or perhaps Qaddafi in Libya? Are we dealing with rational people in some of these fundamentalist and other nations around the world today? I think not, and the American people know that.

Frankly, those who wrote this treaty knew that, that we were not always going to have the same situation in the world. The treaty is between the United States and the Soviet Union. There is no Soviet Union anymore. Even if we agree that Russia is the successor to the Soviet Union—which frankly is an open question—there are many other nations now, legitimate nations of the world that were part of that old Soviet Union. It is not just Russia. Russia is not the automatic successor to the Soviet Union.

It is clear that this treaty does not include the nations that threaten us the most. The nations that threaten us most, Libya, North Korea, Syria, Iran, Iraq, China, they did not sign the ABM Treaty. They do not have anything to do with the ABM Treaty. So why are
we locked to an ABM Treaty? Why are we locked to an ABM Treaty that does not even deal with the countries that are threatening us?

The answer is very simple. We should not be. And the treaty founders, those who thought that treaty, knew it. We are not standing on the brink with Russia. In fact, Yeltsin says Russia is no longer targeting us with missiles. This is no longer bipolar. It is multipolar.

The Levin amendment would leave us perpetually locked into an outdated posture of confrontation with the former Soviet Union, the past, the cold war. Let us step into the 21st century. Let us look at the threat today, not yesterday. We have an obligation here in this Senate to look ahead, to protect the future, and this language does it. This language does it. It encourages a cooperative transition away, away from mutual assured destruction toward mutual assured security—not destruction.

The Levin amendment would leave America completely vulnerable to ballistic missile attack. It would strike this language, gut the essence of the bill, restrict our ability to make theater defenses as technologically capable as possible.

The SASC bill says all Americans deserve to be protected and ensures that our national security and theater defense programs are targeted toward the specific threats which confront us today, not yesterday.

The Levin amendment would perpetuate the policy again of mutual assured destruction, even though the cold war is over. Do not take my word for it. Henry Kissinger, who helped develop the doctrine, agrees that mutual assured destruction is no longer relevant; not even appropriate, yet Senator Levin would continue a policy that I believe is absurd, that leaves our Nation defenseless while being locked into an oligo that belongs in the dustbin of history. It is time to move on, Mr. President. It is time to move into the 21st century.

Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-seven seconds.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time, and I thank the Senator from South Carolina for your question.

Mr. LEVIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield the Senator from Arkansas 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BUMPERS. Thank you, Mr. President. I thank the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. President, I heard the Senator from Maine a moment ago say that there is not anything in this bill that abrogates the ABM Treaty between Russia and the United States.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I cannot hear very well. Is the Senator using his microphone?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the Senator using his microphone?

Mr. BUMPERS, I thought I was. I see it lying on the floor.

Most people say, "I heard your speech awhile ago, and when I stuck my head out the window I could really hear it."

Is this better? I apologize.

As I was about to say, the Senator from Maine awhile ago said there was not anything in this bill that would abrogate the ABM Treaty. I do not know how more forcefully you can abrogate the treaty than to pass this bill. Now, obviously, it is not going to be abrogated until the Soviet Union gets a stomach full of this kind of stuff and withdraws from the treaty, which they have a right to do on 6 months' notice. But, first of all, I want you to look at the language today. As I said this morning, English is the mother tongue. That is what we speak. That is what we write. And here is what the mother tongue says in article I of the 1976 Protocol of the ABM Treaty. "Each party shall be limited at any one time, "to a single area out of the two provided in article III of the treaty for deployment . . . " You see the word "single"? That means one, "Single" and "one" are the same.

Here is what the bill says. Section 233, "It is the policy of the United States to . . . deploy a multiple-site"—"multiple," colleagues, is more than one. "United States to . . . deploy a multiple-site national ballistic missile defense system." Section 235, two sections down, "The Secretary of Defense shall develop . . . national missile defense system, which will attain initial operational capability by the end of 2002." It shall include "Ground-based interceptors deployed at multiple sites"—not two; maybe a half a dozen. And the treaty is very specific that we shall be limited to one.

And people have the temerity to get up on this floor and, I assume, try to deceive the American people into believing this is a perfectly harmless, innocent little bill. Oh, I wish I missed the cold war like some of my colleagues are in this place that cannot sleep at night since the cold war ended and will do anything to resurrect it. There are defense contractors who cannot stand the demise of the Soviet Union. I do not know why it bothers them. We certainly have not cut defense spending any.

When the Senator from Maine mentioned the people of Israel, he was talking about a theater missile defense system. It is virtually every person in this body has strongly supported. We are not talking about theater missiles. We are talking about headed toward an antithamentic missile system in direct contravention of our word as a nation with our name on a treaty that either means something or it does not.

Oh, the arrogance in this bill drives me crazy. First, we will say where the demarcation line is between whether something is a theater missile or an antithamentic missile system. We will decide. And if the Russians do not like it, as we used to say when I was a kid, they can take it or lump it. We will define multiple sites. And is it the Russians think that violates the treaty, which it clearly does, they can take it or lump it.

This bill says "the Senate." Now, you think about the President of the United States, who negotiates treaties and is thinking of the Russians right now about trying to resolve some of these ABM questions. What does this bill say? The Senate—not the President. The Senate will appoint a group of Senators to review "continuing value and validity of the ABM Treaty." We will decide whether it has any value, whether it has any continuing validity. That would be insulting enough. What else do they say? This committee will recommend policy guidance, and the President—Mr. President, you will "cease all efforts to modify, clarify or otherwise alter this treaty," et cetera, et cetera. The arro-
reversed, if the Russians were passing laws to abrogate the ABM Treaty, would we ratify START II? We would take it to the men's room, is what we would do with it.

Well, Mr. President, both nations have spent millions of dollars by way of building antiballistic missile systems. We have a lot of Senators, I say, who just can hardly handle the end of the cold war. How many times have I stood at this desk trying to keep this Nation from spending $2 billion resurrecting a bunch of old rusty buckets called ballistichips. Two billion dollars. Where are they? In mothballs right where everybody knew they were going. Two billion dollars already gone.

I stood here pleading with this body, “Don’t buy all these D-3 missiles, you can’t possibly use that many.” And the Star Wars battle which I thought was over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield 2 additional minutes.

Mr. BUMPERS. I yield 2 additional minutes.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield to Senator CHAFEE 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am deeply concerned over this bill's provision affecting the ABM Treaty, and I would like to discuss support for the Levin amendment. Let me give a little bit of history.

The ABM Treaty was agreed to 20 years ago. What does it do? We hear a lot about the ABM Treaty, but what does it do? What is the key part of it? The thrust of it was to prevent the superpowers of this world from any retaliation. Knowing that they would be protected by this system.

Since that time, the geopolitical situation in the world has changed. The Soviet Union no longer exists and the Warsaw Pact has collapsed. There has also been rapid technological advances that could not have been predicted at the time that the ABM Treaty was signed.

Given these dramatic changes, I certainly understand the interest to take a look at this ABM Treaty. It has been 20 years. It is appropriate to have modifications and to look at it again. But, the point I want to make is, the changes to this treaty, or any other treaty, for that matter, must be negotiated by the President of the United States, in consultation with his military and diplomatic advisers and, obviously, with confirmation by the Senate.

Such changes should not be dictated by the legislature, either the House or the Senate. Let us look at what S. 1026 does in regard to the ABM Treaty. This is what it says:

It is the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple-site national missile defense system. The ABM Treaty says each nation can only have one ABM site, one site in each nation. This says “No, no, we are changing that policy.”

It is the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple-site national missile defense system in the United States.

That policy is clearly in violation of the ABM Treaty. We are going to hear arguments back and forth, does that mandate that there be multiple sites? It can be argued both ways, and it obviously is an arguable point. But there is legislation that is declaring that it is the policy of the United States to have multiple sites.

Whether that is a mandate or not, I do not know, but certainly I do not want any part of it. We have gotten along with the ABM Treaty for 20 years. If we want changes, let us negotiate them. Let us not have them emerge from this Senate dictating in a way or declaring it is a policy to have these multiple sites.

Next, it goes on—here is an important point, Mr. President—it states the sense of Congress that: . . . the President should cease all efforts to modify, clarify, or otherwise alter U.S. obligations under the ABM Treaty pending the outcome of a Senate review.

Look, who is in charge around here? Is it the Senate of the United States, or is it the President under his constitutional powers? We say, no, he cannot do anything until we have a Senate review of the treaty. How long is that going to last? It could last 3 years; it could last 10 years. During all of that time, the President’s hands would be tied. I really do not think that is what we want, or should.

The provisions of this bill constitute an unwarranted usurpation of Presidential authority to conduct foreign policy on the most sensitive of national security matters.

Mr. President, Congress simply should not be in the business of dictating to the President how to interpret, how to implement, or how to renegotiate a binding treaty of the United States. As a Republican Senator, I would never impose those kinds of conditions on a Republican President, and as a Republican Senator, I do not suggest that they should be imposed on a Democratic President.

Secretary of Defense William Perry has warned that these provisions would jeopardize Russian implementation of the Reagan and the Bush—who are they? Republican Presidents—Reagan-Bush negotiated START I and START II Treaties. These treaties involve the destruction of thousands of nuclear warheads.

Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Shalikashvili has similarly cautioned that the bill’s ABM provisions should
probably impact our broadened security relationship with Russia. I do not argue with the premise that the United States ought to pursue missile defense technologies in order to deter potential aggressors who have made substantial progress in this field. Yes, we ought to do something about it.

I also do not oppose appropriate modifications of the 20-year-old ABM Treaty that are negotiated by the President. But this bill simply goes too far. Congress must not legislate such specific modifications to the treaty.

So, Mr. President, I am in support of the Levin amendment and urge my colleagues to support it.

So I want to thank the Chair and thank the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I yield the floor to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the amendment by the Senator from Michigan attempts to hold on to the cold war status quo that we have come to know as mutual assured destruction. But is the cold war not over?

Mr. President, the United States should not be reluctant to reassess the continuing value and validity of the ABM Treaty. The Defense authorization bill does not advocate abrogation of the ABM Treaty, but it does firmly acknowledge that the strategic and political circumstances that led to the ABM Treaty have changed.

The Levin amendment is a backward rather than a forward looking amendment. We should be looking forward and attempting to foster a new form of strategic stability that is not based on mutual assured destruction. Think about it—5 years after the end of the cold war, with all the political changes that have occurred, the United States and Russia have not fundamentally altered the strategic posture that so characterized the cold war.

All Senators should agree that the ABM Treaty is technically and geopolitically outdated. While the treaty requires the United States and Russia to remain vulnerable to each other's threats, it has the effect of requiring the United States to remain vulnerable to threats posed by other countries. Countries like North Korea are developing intercontinental ballistic missiles, while missile and nuclear technologies are practically available on the open market. Let me quote former Deputy Secretary of Defense and current Director of Central Intelligence John Deutch:

The 1972 ABM Treaty does not conform with either the changed geopolitical circumstances or the new technological opportunities. The United States should not be reluctant to negotiate treaty modifications that acknowledge the new realities, provided we recognize the new realities, provided we recognize the new realities, provided we recognize the new realities, provided we recognize the new realities, provided we recognize the new realities, provided we recognize the new realities, provided we recognize the new realities, provided we recognize the new realities.

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The 1972 ABM Treaty does not conform with either the changed geopolitical circumstances or the new technological opportunities. The United States should not be reluctant to negotiate treaty modifications that acknowledge the new realities, provided we retain the essential stabilizing purpose of the treaty.

It has also become clear that vulnerability to missile attack neither stabilizes nor enhances deterrence. The Persian Gulf war demonstrated this clearly. Israel, a country with an extremely credible retaliatory threat, came under repeated attack during the war. For a variety of complicated reasons Israel simply did not retaliate. Perhaps most ironic, the reason that Saddam Hussein launched missiles at Israel was precisely to provoke retaliation. One can recognize this point in a recent speech: “The bad news is that in this era, deterrence may not provide even the cold comfort it did during the cold war. We may be facing terrorists or rogue regimes that may be more courageous than the Cold War's adversaries. Indeed, they may be madder than MAD.” And yet, the amendment of the Senator from Michigan seems to deny that things have changed.

On the subject of change, let me quote Secretary Perry again: “We now have the opportunity to create a new relationship, based not on MAD, not on mutual assured destruction, but rather on a new acronym: MDS, or mutual assured stability.” This is precisely what the Missile Defense Act of 1995 calls for. Its language almost mirrors Secretary Perry’s statement.

We must now take a 20-year-old treaty to prevent the United States from responding to legitimate and growing security threats. Stated simply, the ABM Treaty as it now stands prevents the United States from deploying a national ballistic missile defense system that could protect all Americans against even a limited ballistic missile attack. The authorization bill says that it is time to begin changing this. There is a real and growing threat. It will take us 8 years to develop the system called for in the bill. By that time the United States could face a variety of new and unpredictable threats, including a North Korean ICBM.

I would also point out that the ABM Treaty was not just a living document. Article XIII recognizes the possibility that changed circumstances would require the treaty to be modified. Articles XIV and XV provide the procedures for making such changes. The argument that this bill violates the treaty is simply false. All we mean for achieving the policies and goals in the Missile Defense Act of 1995 are contained in the ABM Treaty itself.

We should also remember that the ABM Treaty is a multiple-site treaty. For those who so resist any change to the treaty, I would remind them that the Senate voted to amend the treaty in 1974. It did not upset the Russians then and it should not upset them today if we restore the treaty’s multiple-site aspect.

In fact, the Russians have repeatedly demonstrated a willingness to amend the treaty in ways that are fully compatible with the Missile Defense Act of 1995. Deployment of a multiple-site national missile defense system should not be viewed by the Russians as threatening or in any way undermining their confidence in deterrence.

There is no substantive reason why a U.S. policy to develop such a system should undermine START II, as has been argued by the Senator from Michigan. START II has plenty of problems, but the ABM Treaty should not be one of them. Allowing the Russians to use the ABM Treaty as a distraction from the real problems would be a major mistake. Among other things, it would lead Russia to believe that it has a veto over a wide range of United States national security policies. We should pursue a relationship with Russia that is not a mutual hostage relationship. We should pursue a relationship with Russia that is not a mutual hostage relationship. We should pursue a relationship with Russia that is not a mutual hostage relationship. We should pursue a relationship with Russia that is not a mutual hostage relationship. We should pursue a relationship with Russia that is not a mutual hostage relationship.

Mr. President, let me conclude by saying that we should not try to reaffirm the cold war on the floor of the Senate 5 years after its demise. We should welcome the opportunity to establish a more normal relationship with Russia that is not a mutual hostage relationship. We should pursue a relationship with Russia that is not a mutual hostage relationship.

Mr. PELL addressed the Chair.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I yield the floor to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I strongly support the Senator from Michigan and my other colleagues in their effort to amend the missile defense sections of the defense authorization bill.

The amendment would strike from the bill language that mandates action that would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The ABM Treaty, approved overwhelmingly by the Senate following extensive and thorough study by the Committee on Foreign Relations, has served in the intervening years as the centerpiece of modern arms control. The treaty has served to guarantee that neither side could threaten to neutralize the offensive forces of the other, with the result that we had years of strategic stability followed currently by major reductions in the strategic offensive arms of both sides. Various attacks have been made upon it over the years, largely by people who would prefer an unbridled strategic offensive arms race, but the treaty’s benefits have been so clear that these assaults have been repelled.

The present favorable strategic arms environment has been achieved under the umbrella of the ABM Treaty. It probably would have been impossible to reach the present situation in which we are moving away from heavy dependence on strategic defensive arms were it not for the ABM Treaty.

The amendment also corrects an additional problem with the bill in that it
Few Members of this body can seriously believe that any deployed missile system could be highly effective against any limited missile attack, much less a larger attack. While it is true that, under certain circumstances, a missile may be able to shoot down incoming ballistic missile warheads, I would not wish to place a wager that no warheads would get through to bring on havoc and destruction nor would I want to risk my family in any other venture higher on the list of assumptions that any reasonable level of spending for a multiple site national missile defense system would do much of anything other than squander major parts of the national treasure.

The bill specifies that we should seek a cooperative transition to a regime that does not feature mutual assured destruction and the offense-only form of deterrence as the basis for strategic stability. This provision of the bill gives the impression that we do not understand what deterrence meant for our security during the cold war. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty essentially guarantees that neither side can develop the sort of ballistic missile defenses that would prevent the other from effectively attacking in a nuclear confrontation. The fact of assured destruction of a mutual nature kept both sides at bay. Since the cold war has ended, the United States and Russia have embarked upon cooperative ventures that are moving us away from the confrontations of the past. We are working with them to dismantle their weapons, to ensure the safe storage of nuclear weapons material, and to implement safety and nonproliferation provisions under discussion here.

Mr. President, the Missile Defense Act portion of the bill, sections 233–235 simply does not warrant approval by the Senate. The policy it sets forth is neither realistic nor wise. It gives a sense of urgency that is not justified by any known facts. There is no obvious danger from the ather nuclear war that must be countered. As we all know, the Patriot missile system proved to be both highly effective and appropriate to the threat we faced in Desert Storm. An effort is now under way to upgrade the Patriot system over time to meet the threat in future years.

It is quite easy to overstate the missile threat this country might conceivably face, but it is important to understand that the missile technology control or to bolster the defenses and to obtain a new national missile defense system with an initial operational capability by the end of 2008 is all well and good, but that time is just about when the major reduction of the American and former Soviet nuclear arsenals by two-thirds is to have been completed.

I doubt that any Member can contemplate a situation in which the United States would go at top speed toward deployment of a national missile defense system and the Russian response would be passive acceptance. They might well match our system. They might well deploy a larger, more capable system and bring to an end the reductions that are so clearly in our own national interests. They might well engage in other activities of a bellicose nature that we would find hard to bear. And that would require reactions on our part.

To me it is important that we stop to think what it is we are doing if we follow this path. In response to an uncertain threat, a threat that has not yet materialized, and a threat that might well be handled through diplomatic efforts, we would be preparing to obligate tens of billions of dollars. We would do this in the mistaken belief that we would somehow be better protected. Whereas the truth of the matter is that, even if we were able to afford and to deploy an effective national defense structure, our potential adversaries would still have the option of sending nuclear weapons our way by air, by land, or by sea. At some point in the future if some despot or some group of individuals contemplates attacking the United States with a nuclear weapon under the misguided notion that he would teach us a lesson, it is hard to imagine that he would be deterred if informed that we had a new national missile defense.

Mr. President, this has been a rather difficult year in which we have tried to come to grips with the fact that our national deficits are alarming and must be curbed. We are required by the Constitution, to "establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." If we lose sight of the several objectives that must be met, we risk the very well-being of our country. I remember well that a distinguished predecessor, Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, was fond of pointing out to the committee that the key to a sound defense is a strong economy.

A key to a sound government is a demonstrated ability to keep various activities in proper focus and proper order, so that the whole Nation, not just the defense industry, would benefit. It will not profit us if we sink further in educational quality, if we deny more of our young people the opportunity of a good education at the elementary and secondary levels and reduce the quality of our institutions of higher education, if we deny them the opportunity to attain the education, if we increase the misery of those who have no homes and who are hungry all in the interest of saving money, only to turn around and waste it on unnecessary defenses. It does not seem a wise idea to this Senator.

It is easy to say that one is for strong defenses. All of us are pledged to support strong defenses. But the United States will stand first among nations because it continues to be strong in all of its endeavors, keeps
Mr. President, the strategic arms competition between the United States and the former Soviet Union has dwindled away. The ABM Treaty is serving as a very stabilizing force in this promising environment. Further reductions should be achievable.

It would be extremely foolish to place all of this in jeopardy. It makes no sense to give the Russians cause to back away from their START commitments or to engage in a dangerous strategic defensive arms race. It makes no sense—when so many human needs are so obvious throughout our Nation—to jeopardize what has been achieved in controlling and reducing strategic arms and to spend billions for dubious purposes when there are so many other desperate calls upon our resources.

Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Levin] for his initiative. I am happy to be a cosponsor of it. I second the amendment later today. I hope that the Senate will once again prove its wisdom with regard to the ABM issue and vote overwhelmingly in favor of this amendment.

In conclusion, I am reminded of the question as to how we will be remembered in history, as succeeding generations look back on ancient history from the floor of the Senate. I hope that we can be like Athens and not like Sparta—meaning put more emphasis on the civilian side of our economy, the economic side and the education side, and less on the military side. I yield the floor.

Mr. THURMOND. I yield such time as may be required by the distinguished and able Republican leader.

Mr. DOLE. I thank the Chair. I would like to commend the members of the Armed Services Committee who, under the able leadership of the distinguished Chairman, Senator THURMOND, and the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. Nunz], have done a first-rate job on the defense authorization bill. In particular, I would like to congratulate the Armed Services Committee for the forward-looking Missile Defense Act contained in this bill.

The Missile Defense Act is unique because it does not just authorize appropriations for individual programs, it also provides a strategic logic—principles and policies—whereby integrating these programs into a coherent and comprehensive approach.

In my view, the approach adopted in this bill is very compelling on four important points. First, this legislation firmly establishes the critical imperative of defending the United States of America from ballistic missiles. Morally, rationally, and constitutionally this must be our top priority.

What is this important now? Very simply because the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them is dramatically increasing. I would like to commend the distinguished junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. Kyl] for highlighting this threat, as well as the need to defend America against it, in his amendment.

The Missile Defense Act notes that weapons can be acquired by our potential adversaries far more quickly than they can be contained or destroyed. Mr. President, we cannot wait around for years until this threat is literally on our doorstep. We must prepare now.

And so, I am very pleased with the nation defense architecture established in the Missile Defense Act. This architecture includes ground-based interceptors, fixed ground-based radars and space-based sensors. The bill establishes a deployment goal of 2003 and provides an additional $300 million to support that goal. In my view, that is a good start, but frankly for something as important as defending our citizens, I would like to see an increase to ensure that we will be able to meet the 2003 date.

The second order that the Armed Services Committee’s bill deals with the thorny ABM Treaty questions through an intelligent two-step approach:

Step 1: It addresses what missile defenses are covered by the ABM Treaty, thereby establishing the following standard: Those actually tested against a ballistic missile with a range of over 3,500 kilometers and a reentry velocity of over 5 kilometers per second. This is the standard proposed by both Presidents Bush and Clinton. The point is that we should not drag theater systems into a treaty which was never intended to cover them.

Step 2: Contrary to wild administration accusations, the bill reviews where we go next with regard to the ABM Treaty. I think we need to set straight what this bill does and does not do. It does not set us on a collision course with the ABM Treaty by mandating abrogation. Indeed, it does not mandate any particular outcome.

It does recognize that an effective multiple site defense of the United States is inconsistent with the treaty as things stand today. The key here is that an effective defense requires multiple sites.

It does call for a year of careful consideration of these matters before we decide how to proceed on the ABM Treaty. The bottom line is that the bill is based on facts. It is based on the following: first, the mutual assured destruction, the doctrine underlying the ABM Treaty is not a suitable basis for stability in a multipolar world, nor for an improving relationship with Russia. Our goal should be, as outlined in this legislation, to seek the initiative—and I stress cooperative—transition to a more suitable regime to this post-cold-war era.

The third aspect of this bill that is noteworthy is its substantial cruise missile defense initiative. In view of the fact that potential adversaries now have access, in varying degrees, to the technologies necessary to build effective cruise missiles, this measure is on the mark and reflects considerable foresight. It is my understanding that in addressing cruise missiles, the committee has in no way detracted from the emphasis placed on ballistic missiles which are a current and rapidly growing threat.

Finally, I would like to commend the establishment of a theater missile defense core program. The rationale behind theater missile defense is to deny a potential adversary the option of escalating by attacking or just threatening to attack U.S. allies, coalition partners, or vital interests. The key elements of this core program are three systems already being pursued by the Clinton administration—namely Patriot-3, Navy lower tier, and THAAD— as well as one critical addition: Navy upper tier. The committee has wisely added $170 million to Navy upper tier.

Mr. President, I would also like to note that the bill does save some money by terminating the boost phase intercept program and adding a lesser amount to explore fulfilling the same mission with an unmanned air vehicle [UAV] in conjunction with Israel. Given Israel’s expertise in UAV’s and its keen interest in a boost phase intercept, this makes sense.

In addition I would like to emphasize that the programs and approach contained in the Missile Defense Act should be viewed as an integral part of our counter-proliferation strategy. If our adversaries know that their hard-gained missiles will be of no use against America and its allies, they may well be dissuaded from acquiring them in the first place.

Before I conclude, I would like to address the issue of how much all of this costs. It costs $3.4 billion. This is a substantial price tag, but does not represent even 2 percent of the total Department of Defense budget. More importantly, however, in considering the costs associated with missile defense, we need to keep in mind how the threat to our Nation’s security and to our interests has changed.

For two centuries, oceans protected us. Now technology gives even relatively weak adversaries the hope of attacking or blackmailing the United States. This bill takes concrete steps...
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to protect us and sends the clear message that we will defend our homeland with our
superior technology. Moreover, America has, and will continue to have, vital interests around
the globe which must be protected, as well.

Therefore, Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to reject the measure of-
ered by the Senator from Michigan—or any amendment which would weaken or threaten the Missile Defense Act.

Just let me indicate, having visited briefly with the chairman, that it is his hope, and it will happen, we will be here and hopefully among this next vote we can line up serious amendments. Last night sort of fizzled out. Nothing very serious happened after 8:30. So tonight we would hope to have amendments up until a late hour and then conclude action on this meas-
ure tomorrow.

This is a very big amendment. It has taken a long time. It is now 5 1/2 hours into this one amendment and I think that should be, with 30 minutes to go, that that is enough time on this amendment. But this is a very substan-
tial amendment. It is one of the more important amendments. It certainly deserves a lot of consideration.

But, again, I would just say to my colleagues in the nicest way I can, that a lot of people want to have an August recess and they would like to have it start in August. We are trying to work that out, and much will depend on the cooperation of our colleagues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sen-
ator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I yield
myself 2 minutes.

First I ask unanimous consent Sen-
ator Nunn be added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, it has been said that this language in the bill is not inconsistent with the ABM Treaty. I just want to simply read the lan-
guage. It speaks for itself. The ABM Treaty says that the parties undertake to deploy an ABM at no more than one site. The bill says it is the policy of the United States to deploy a multiple site defense system.

It also has been said, quoting here Mr. Deutch, that we should be willing to modify the ABM Treaty. And we surely should. Those negotiations are taking place now. I believe we should try to modify the ABM Treaty. I would like to see a negotiated capa-
ability to deploy defenses—a negotiated capability to deploy defenses. The current
Missile Defense Act provides that as something we should seek to obtain through negotiations.

But what does the bill say about ne-
gotiations and modifying the treaty? The bill says it is the sense of the Sen-
ate that the President should cease until the Senate is done with its study, which will happen sometime next year. And then there is a prohibi-
ton on the spending of funds. Which, the way I think I read it, and any rea-
sonable interpretation, is that the President may not change the demar-
cation line that is set forth in this bill through negotiations.

But the reading of this bill leaves, I think, only one conclusion, and that is that the treaty says multiple sites are not allowed. The bill says we will de-
ploy—it is our policy to deploy mul-
tiple sites. I cannot think of a clearer conflict, and it should not be fudged or papered over, because I think it was the obvious intent of the sponsors of that language.

I yield the floor. I also ask unan-
imous consent that Senators DASCHLE and KERRY be added as cosponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GREGG). Without objection, it is so or-
dered.

Mr. THURMOND. I yield 5 minutes to the able Senator from Alabama [Mr. HERLIN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of providing a system to protect the citizens of the United States from ballistic missile attack.

There are two parts to the Levin amendment. The first provision strikes the goal of the Missile Defense Act of 1995—a multiple site deployment de-
signed to protect the United States. The second provision strikes the de-
marcation provision for theater de-
fenses.

My concern is with the first provi-
sion of this amendment. I support de-
ployment. I fully believe the goal of the Missile Defense Act must be to de-
ploy defenses to protect the United States as soon as possible. As I stated many times before, I strongly believe we should act within the ABM Treaty and deploy a single site defense imme-
diately. I also believe it is important that the administration begin serious treaty negotiations to allow the de-
ployment of additional ABM sites. This
means that the long-range goal of our negotiations with the Russians must be a multiple site, ground-based deploy-
ment.

A statement of a national policy to deploy a multiple site defense system to protect the United States is far from violating the ABM Treaty. Many of my colleagues have called this language different things, such as a statement to plan to breach or an anticipatory breach of the ABM Treaty. By antici-
patory breach I assume they mean that something like “conspiracy to agree to commit a breach of the ABM Treaty.” A breach does not ripen until it actu-
ally occurs.

The treaty clearly defines what con-
stitutes a breach. Deploying multiple
missile defense sites today would be a breach. Stating a goal of deploying multiple sites would only be a breach if there is no legal way to perform such a deployment within the confines of the treaty. Fortunately, there are two legal ways. The first is a new protocol to the treaty. This may be possible to negotiate. You do not know until you try. Remember, the original treaty al-
lowed two sites. It was a subsequent agreement that limited us to just one site. A second option is to actually withdraw from the treaty. It is our legal right to withdraw with 60-days notice. In summary, Mr. President, while there are legal methods to deploy multiple sites within the framework of the ABM Treaty, there can be no antic-
ipatory breach.

I further support replacing the stated goal in the committee version of the bill with a new goal calling for the de-
ployment of a treaty compliance sys-
tem coupled with immediate negotia-
tion for additional sites. This was a goal of the bipartisan Missile Defense Act of 1991. Unfortunately, in striking out the goal of a multiple site deploy-
ment, Senator LEVIN’s amendment also strikes out the only put the goal of the United States is to protect our people from a nuclear missile at-
tack. To me, this is unacceptable. As for demarcation provisions, I share many of Senator LEVIN’s con-
cerns. I believe we should leave the President the flexibility to negotiate modifications to the treaty as required with the guarantee of a Senate ratifi-
cation to safeguard against unacceptable-
provisions.

I regret that the two distinct sepa-
rate provisions are in the same amend-
ment.

Mr. President, unless there can be some compromise—and I hope that there can be some compromise—on the goal of the Missile Defense Act I will have to vote against the Levin amend-
ment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, if
anyone else has an amendment, we
would like for them to come forth now.
We are ready to go forward with this bill.

I would like for both sides to notify their Members on the hotline that we are ready to vote on this bill.

In the meantime, I suggest the ab-
sence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk pro-
cceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unan-
imous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unan-
imous consent that the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, it is so ordered.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Nebraska has about 5½ minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 5½ minutes.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I rise as a cosponsor of the amendment to eliminate numerous objectionable provisions on missile defense contained in the pending authorization bill. There was no more contentious issue in the Armed Services Committee markup of this bill than the issue of missile defense. The committee was divided 11 to 10 on numerous unsuccessful votes to amend the missile defense language. There is a good reason for the controversy surrounding this section of the bill. No single issue is more deserving of amendment than this one.

The committee bill is nothing short of a power grab on the part of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The slim majority that approved the missile defense provisions in the bill is not satisfied with simply making foreign policy; it wants to override the foreign policy position of the President of the United States, our Commander-in-Chief and the person in which the Constitution vests the power to make foreign policy.

The committee bill in its present form moves to end our Nation’s 23-year participation in the ABM Treaty and moves to deploying multiple-site missile defense sites throughout the United States. More specifically, it defines our national missile defense policy in terms that not only abrogate our Nation’s treaty obligations but also sets in motion a disastrous course for a shield against a Soviet missile attack, the committee majority is ignoring the ABM Treaty, along with START I and START II, and the START agreements that were contemplated to follow.

As a Nation, we have spent $35 billion in taxpayers’ money on ballistic missile defense since 1983. The costs of implementing the type of system envisioned in the bill could easily reach or exceed that amount. No one knows for sure. A CBO report in March of this year, prepared at my request, estimated that a single-site—not a multiple-site, but a single-site—system could cost $29 billion to complete. Additional sites necessary to provide the protective umbrella called for in the bill would cost an additional $19 billion. Is it possible that in this fiscal commitment we are ready to endorse? I think not. By voting for the missile defense provisions in the bill, that is exactly the road the Senate will be supporting—$48 billion for a Star Wars system all over again. By the way, it may not work as advertised. After already spending $33 billion, there is no high degree of confidence that we can operationally deploy the technology capable of intercepting a large and sophisticated strike by an enemy ballistic missile threat. I ask Senators by the year 2003, I call it ridiculous. The technology is far from proven and like the Maginot Line following World War II may be the wrong defense against the emerging threat, easily circumvented by a terrorist nuclear attack employing a delivery means other than a ballistic missile.

While the superpower threat has disappeared and the cold war is over, there seems to be a wave of nostalgia sweeping over some in the Senate to sell a goal and purpose by reconstituting the threat facing the United States. The testimony provided to the Armed Services Committee by both military and intelligence witnesses are in agreement that an enemy ballistic missile threat against the United States does not exist and will not emerge, if at all, well past the 2003 deployment mandate in the bill. I am struck by the irony that in legislating to defend a non-existent threat we would by our rash actions be unwittingly fostering the very threat we profess to originally be addressing. In other words, our actions would be a self-fulfilling prophecy. Others and others have already spoken to the numerous flaws contained in this bill language. I simply ask each Senator to read the language in the bill closely before voting on the amendment. The words speak for themselves. The only proper action is to support the Levin amendment and strike the objectionable sections of this bill that have been outlined by many of us who have studied this issue.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and yield back any remaining time assigned to me by Senator LEVIN.

Mr. BIDEN addressed the Chair.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I yield 20 minutes to the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BIDEN. I thank the Chair. I thank the Senator from Michigan, Senator LEVIN.

Mr. President, the so-called National Missile Defense Act of 1995 is a hodgepodge of contradictory provisions that, if implemented, would jeopardize our national security beyond anything that I have witnessed since I have been in the U.S. Senate. The bill before us represents a frontal assault on the ABM Treaty. I heard yesterday some sort of, how can I phrase it, interesting questions posed by some of our Republican friends—asking Senators, “Are you for or against missile defense? Are you for mutual assured destruction?” I would point out that the reason why we are where we are and we are dismantling missiles and we are diminishing the prospect of nuclear confrontation by super or former superpowers is because the policy of mutual assured destruction has worked pretty darn well. But I will get back to that in a minute.

This bill represents a flat, frontal assault on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. First, it would enable us to violate the ABM Treaty by mandating dangerous unilateral infractions of that treaty. Then, it would jettison the
entire treaty by requiring the development of a national missile defense system by the year 2003. In a final strange and, I think, unexplainable twist, it goes on to call for a select committee to review a treaty that is effectively being declared null and void by the very same bill.

Now, either the folks who wrote this into the bill do not understand what our nuclear strategy has been thus far—and I know they do—or this is incredible, absurd craftsmanship or there is a perverse game being played here.

The first two parts of what is before us—not the amendment, but absent the amendment—by definition, destroy the ABM Treaty. Then the third part is set up a select committee to review a treaty that we are legislatively destroying.

Now, I assume that may be because there is not enough work or enough committee time for that major project. They did not like START II. They want to have other committees because maybe they get additional staff. I do not know. But, I mean, why in the devil do you need the third part if you are doing away with the first two anyway? Take together, these provisions would simply eviscerate the ABM Treaty, which has provided the basis for our strategic arms reductions over the past 20 years. The most likely immediate consequence of getting the ABM Treaty would be that the Russian Duma, their Congress, would refuse to approve the START II Treaty, which is, quite frankly, a jewel in the crown of President Bush and, therefore, is in the devil do you need the third part?

Mr. President, what troubles me most about the provisions on the ABM Treaty is their reckless unilateralism. Article VI-A of the ABM Treaty contains two provisions that have been in place for years. First, it bans both parties from giving the capacity to counter strategic ballistic missiles; and, second, it bans testing of such systems in an ABM mode.

The bill before us would effectively collapse these two provisions into one by asserting that an ABM system is actually not an ABM system, unless it has been field tested as a system. In other words, it must have a demonstrated capacity—a demonstrated capacity—of being an ABM system.

Now, thereby when we did the ABM Treaty we insisted that you violate the treaty first, if you demonstrate a capacity to set up a system, or second, if such a system could be deployed in such a capacity even if it has not been tested.

Now, it might be useful at this juncture to cite the case of Krasnoyarsk radar, which we debated for months and months on the floor of the Senate in the early eighties saying, “We are going to ratify the START Treaty.” If you do not like what it says, reinterpret it. Well, we won that fight, and little did we think we would be back here having this fight.

It would be better to come out here and just declare the treaty null and void and have a Senate vote saying it contravenes our national interest to be part of the ABM Treaty any longer. At least we would be honest with the people here. At least we would be telling the truth. But this is a charade.

I point out to my colleagues, again, that there is no legal basis for the unilateral amendment of the ABM Treaty, or any other treaty, for that matter. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties serves as a source of customary international law and provides guidance in this matter. According to its provision, a treaty is to be interpreted in accordance with the ordinary meaning of its terms.

The two prongs of section 6(A) of the ABM Treaty are clear: One is aimed at constraining demonstrated capabilities, and the other is aimed at constraining inherent capabilities. In other words, this provision was intended to prevent testing against strategic missiles and development of systems that have the ability to counter such missiles.

To say that only the testing, or demonstrated capacity, standard is relevant would represent a clear departure from the obligation set forth in the treaty.
A second area in which the provisions of this bill would mandate unilateral action with regard to the ABM Treaty is defining the demarcation line between strategic and theater missiles. The bill before us would arbitrarily set that mark at a peak reentry velocity of 5 kilometers per second and an effective range of 3,500 kilometers. The so-called 5-3,500 threshold may, in fact, be a legitimate demarcation line.

Guess what? The treaty says you negotiate those things. You negotiate them. That is what the existing treaty demands.

Mr. President, these amendments to the ABM Treaty affirm that we will define unilaterally the line between a strategic missile system and a theater missile; and we will declare unilaterally our ballistic missile defenses are in compliance with the ABM Treaty. Forget the fact that the very issues are now being negotiated with the Russians. We are going to do what we want.

As my young 14-year-old daughter’s friends often say, “Why don’t we get real here?” Let us just declare the treaty null and void and stop this. At lease that would have the integrity of allowing others to trust making a treaty with us again. At least it is straightforward, and almost every treaty including the ABM Treaty says if this is not in our national interest, the President can declare it so and we are out.

So let us not wreck the ABM Treaty. Do not wreck this President’s or future Presidents’ ability to negotiate treaties of consequence with people when we can come along and just redefine them midstream, when we either think the other party is extremely vulnerable or we want to do something that the treaty does not suggest.

I want to ask the rhetorical question: If we did not need an antiballistic missile system when the Soviet Union had over 12,000 nuclear warheads all aimed at the United States or things of vital interest to us, why in the devil do we need it so badly now?

As Senator Nunn explained, such a system is not the thing that is going to prevent a Qadafi or some Third World screwball from detonating a nuclear weapon in the United States. They will bring it in by ship, smuggle it in, reassemble it in the basement of the World Trade Tower, and blow us up. They are not going to wait until they have an intercontinental ballistic capability to do it.

This is nuts, with all due respect. If there is any lingering doubt about whether the provisions I have referenced are meant to scuttle the ABM Treaty, I hope we disabuse ourselves of that.

The ABM Treaty is based on a very simple, yet powerful premise that has been tested and proven to be valid—and that is that the development of defenses against strategic ballistic missiles is inherently destabilizing. Were the Russians to develop a shield against strategic ballistic missiles, what would be our reaction? We would do the same thing they are likely to do if this provision becomes law—that is, maintain the means to overwhelm those defenses.

Or would we say, “You know, it’s good for everybody, that they are now so imbued with the idea to attack as long as we keep our missiles at the same number. We do not have that capability, but we are going to trust them; we have no problem.” We know we would rush to do that.

Or would we sit here and say, “My Lord, the only thing we know for sure we can do, and do it more cheaply, is build more intercontinental ballistic missiles and theater ballistic missiles, for that matter, so that no matter how many of these brilliant pebbles or whatever else is in the sky, we can just send enough in so that a few will get through.”

But we are going to expect the Russians to say, “Don’t worry, we know those pebbles would never, ever do anything like this to us; therefore, we don’t have to worry. We’ll continue to dismantle our missiles, and we won’t attempt to do the same thing and all will be well.” One of the big assignments I was sent on abroad was in 1978 on the so-called SALT Treaty. I was asked to take a group of new Members of the Senate to meet with Mr. Brezhnev, then the leader of the Soviet Union. We were referred to as conditions, Senate under-standings that we had attached to the SALT Treaty.

In the middle of the conversation, as I was pointing out how we would never do anything bad, Brezhnev looked me in the eye and said through an interpreter: Let me make sure I understand this.

He said, “I would like to remind you that as bad as you think we are, we never dropped a nuclear bomb on anybody else as you think we are, you are not as good as you think you are. You expect us to say we would never attack us with nuclear weapons when, in fact”—I am not judging whether it was right or wrong—“you have already demonstrated when your national interests are at stake, you will use atomic weapons.” That is kind of a compelling point.

If we are going to take such a brazen step as trashing a treaty that has helped to lessen the prospect of nuclear Armageddon for over two decades, you would think that there is a good reason behind it. Well, there is none that I can discern.

Instead, we are asked to accept the dubious justifications contained in a couple of amendments of this year’s Defense authorization bill.

One justification is that mutual assured destruction and its corollary—deterrence—is no longer relevant after the cold war. That is right, folks, traditional deterrence is dead because the bill before us has declared it passe.

Mr. President, you cannot delegitimize deterrence. That concept is grounded in the fundamental interaction among States.

In a continued elaboration of flawed logic, the bill goes on to assert that with traditional deterrence dead, both the United States and Russia will be encouraged to reduce their offensive strategic arsenals.

This bizarre line of reasoning reveals a failure to grasp the fundamental counter-intuitive interaction between defense and offense relative to the ABM Treaty in the first place.

As long as we have a potentially adversarial relationship with Russia—in other words, as long as we are not dealing with a Canada, or a France, or a Britain—our sense of security will depend on the confidence we have in our retaliatory capability.

Anything that undermines confidence in retaliatory capability—which is what strategic missile defenses do—will increase the reluctance of one side or the other to reduce offensive strategic forces.

One implicit aspect of the bill’s analysis is correct—the Russians do not have an economic means to develop an ABM system on a par with what we are capable of developing with the expenditure of a large portion of our treasure. But they do have a stockpile of surplus warheads which they could deploy to respond to our national missile defense system.

With our planned deployment of a national missile defense system, the Russians, now feeling less certain of their retaliatory capability, will opt for the alternative—increasing their offensive forces and strategic missile defense system.

Without the ABM system, what we are creating is a potentially dangerous adversarial relationship with Russia. As long as we have over 12,000 nuclear warheads aimed at us and the Russians look at their remaining commitments under Start I and they will refuse to ratify Start II.

It will not end there—they are likely to begin expanding their strategic forces to overcome missile defenses. We will respond by expanding our forces and by developing even more robust missile defenses, and so on. In short, we will restart the spiral of escalating new strategic missile deployments that mark at a peak reentry velocity of 5 kilometers per second and an effective range of 3,500 kilometers. The so-called 5-3,500 threshold may, in fact, be a legitimate demarcation line.
Many other reputable studies by experts in the field indicate that the nations causing the greatest worry to the Defense Department will not acquire long range delivery systems for the next 20 to 30 years, if ever. Even Defense Department officials that 97 percent of the Third World theater ballistic threat comes from theater ballistic missiles with a range of 1,000 kilometers or less.

The delivery system of choice of rogue states targeting the United States is not strategic weapons, but a theater ballistic missile. There are plenty of ways to circumvent defenses without even using missiles. These are the threats on which we should focus our ever-scarcer resources, not on the alarmist scenarios that are being touted by the proponents of national missile defense.

If a national missile defense can be rendered ineffective by an overwhelming Russian attack, and if such a system survives even more costly than what is required to contend with the Third World theater ballistic missile threat, then we are left to ask a basic question—what are we spending tens of billions of dollars to defend ourselves from?

I think that the only logical conclusion is one that is not explicitly stated, but begins to emerge if you read carefully between the lines. The real reason for going on a crash program to develop a national missile defense system is that there are some who don’t care that the ABM Treaty will be jettisoned because, in their view, arms reduction per se is not in our national security interest.

If our deployment of a national missile defense system causes the Russians to abandon START II, that fits right in with their strategy. Such a move by the Russians will provide the excuse they need to argue for maintaining and perhaps even expanding a large United States strategic arsenal. I realize that there are others who might vote for a national missile defense system because, upon first glance, it seems to be a way to render strategic ballistic missiles obsolete. I know that not everyone who supports a missile defense wants an arms buildup. Some may honestly believe that a national missile defense is a path to future arms reduction.

But would that those who do want arms reduction will realize the essential paradox of defense and offense where strategic ballistic missiles are concerned. The more you try to defend, the more the other side will build. This has been borne out by experience. In this manner, a well-meaning attempt to reduce the effectiveness of strategic weapons by building a robust defense could have the perverse impact of leading to a new and costly arms race.

In closing, I would just like to remind my colleagues who remain skeptical about the usefulness of the ABM Treaty, that the START treaties—in which both sides have agreed to cut their strategic arsenals by a total of two-thirds—were concluded without the United States having deployed a single strategic defensive system.

The ABM Treaty has served the purpose of arms reduction remarkably well. We received the payroll bulletins of strategic weapons successes, not scuttle it for an ill-defined and perilous course.

Finally, let me say that if Senators are going to stand on the floor and say they are going to vote against the ABM Treaty, but they support START I and START II, then I respectfully suggest that they go read this legislation. I do not know how you can say that.

If a Senator is going to say, “I support the ABM Treaty but I am against the Levin amendment,” I suggest he or she go read the legislation before us. If a Senator comes to the floor and says, “By the way, I not only do not like the doctrine of mutual assured destruction, I do not support START I, or the ABM Treaty,” then I say vote against this amendment, because then you will be intellectually honest. It is a legitimate position to take. But let us not kid the American people and the world and support reducing the number of nuclear weapons, we support START I, we support START II, we are even for a START III, which we are contemplating, and we are for the ABM Treaty but, by the way, we are going to vote for this legislation. You cannot do both and be intellectually honest about it.

So, as they say, pick a team, pick a side, pick a position, but do not pretend you are on both sides because you cannot be against Levin and for the ABM Treaty. You cannot be against Levin and for the START II agreement. You cannot be against Levin and for the START II agreement. You cannot be against Levin and for further reduction in the nuclear arsenals of the major powers in the world.

I thank the Chair from Michigan, and I yield the floor.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Levin-Bingaman-Glenn amendment, to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, to strike provisions of the bill which would directly lead to our violation of the ABM Treaty. This treaty is vital to American national security.

The Missile Defense Act would lead to violations of the ABM Treaty in two crucial ways.

First, it would establish a deployment plan for a national missile defense. If a national ballistic missile defense were deployed, it would blatantly violate the ABM Treaty.

Second, before any national missile defense system can be deployed, it must be tested. Fully testing this system would violate the ABM Treaty.

The ABM Treaty is the diplomatic foundation of our intercontinental ballistic missile reduction strategy. It was possible to negotiate and ratify the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties or START, which is currently being implemented, and negotiate START II, which awaits ratification by this Senate and the Russian Duma because of the strategic groundwork laid in the ABM Treaty. Abandoning or violating the ABM Treaty would threaten the strategic ballistic missile reductions under these two treaties which, when implemented, would verifiably eliminate the intercontinental ballistic missiles carrying two-thirds of Russia’s nuclear warheads.

By committing to our treaty obligations, we safeguard our future relationship with Russia. The Reagan, Bush and Clinton administrations have worked hard not only to strengthen the strategic relationship between our nations, but economic, cultural, and diplomatic relationships as well. We have achieved measurable strategic reductions because of the foundation of trust the ABM Treaty provides. To jeopardize this trust, especially while START II awaits precariously for ratification, is simply unwise. If the ABM Treaty is abandoned, the casualty may very well be the future of nuclear arms reductions with Russia.

While it is true that the ABM Treaty was ratified at the height of the cold war and that its outlook is bipolar in nature, the fact remains that the greatest ballistic missile threat to the United States is still located in Russia and the states of the former Soviet Union. The ABM Treaty gives a sense of security to the Russian government which allows them to move forward toward reducing their stockpiles of nuclear weapons under both START and START II.

Even the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Shalikashvili, has felt it necessary to declare that United States abrogation of the ABM Treaty could harm both the prospects for START II ratification by the Duma and our broader security relationship with Russia. In addition, abandonment of the treaty could threaten the continued dismantlement of nuclear warheads under START.

Again, if we abandon our commitments under the ABM Treaty, we stand to lose the verified elimination of thousands of nuclear missiles currently aimed at the U.S. Our national security priority should be to greatly reduce this ICBM threat.

My support of the ABM Treaty does not negate my willingness to see a national ballistic missile defense system studied. We should continue our research and development programs for a national ballistic missile defense system and should always look toward our future defense needs.

Turning to the issue of theater missile defense, I also believe deeply that we must develop and deploy this type of system which does not violate the ABM Treaty. Development and deployment of this type of system is technologically feasible and is permissible under the ABM Treaty. Most of the
theater ballistic missile defense systems currently in development and being tested are ABM Treaty compliant. In fact, the joint summit statement from the May Clinton-Yeltsin Summit delineates a set of principles that permit both sides to both maintain the ABM Treaty thus protecting the elimination of thousands of intercontinental ballistic missiles under START and START II and to develop and deploy a theater ballistic missile defense system that could both protect future theater ballistic missile threats to American shores and current theater ballistic missile threats to American and Allied troops overseas?

Let us continue our research and development programs for a national ballistic missile defense, let us continue to develop and work to deploy a theater ballistic missile defense, but let us oppose the unilateral sideswipe of the START and thus lose our opportunity to eliminate thousands of Russia’s intercontinental ballistic missiles.

It is in our national security interest to continue to support the ABM Treaty until the great threat of Russian ICBMs aimed at the United States is substantially reduced under START and START II. Until this important process is completed, let us work to develop and deploy a theater missile defense system and continue our research towards the development of national ballistic missile defense system.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, today, I received a letter from the Honorable Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State. I will take a few seconds to read a short paragraph:

I commend the Committee’s decision to set a course for deployment of a National Missile Defense system to protect all Americans. Development of such a system is long overdue. I believe that such a deployment will actually enhance deterrence and provide the basis for discussions. Our experience with the ABM Treaty has shown that a lack of defense neither promotes offensive reductions nor otherwise enhances stability. More important, the ABM Treaty is unable to help the United States deal with one of the most significant post-Cold War security threats: the proliferation of long-range ballistic missiles. In fact the ABM Treaty now stands in the way of our ability to respond in an effective manner.

I am also pleased to see that the Committee has passed Senator Warner’s amendment introduced by Senator Warner, which establishes a clear demarcation between permitted Theater Missile Defense systems, and strategic defense systems. It is essential that the ABM Treaty not be extended to cover systems that were never intended to be limited, such as Theater Missile Defense systems. Such systems are too important to be held hostage to arbitrary and unnecessary negotiations. I find it hard to believe that the Clinton Administration objects to having its own demarcation standards into law. Such a move seems entirely appropriate and consistent with U.S. obligations under the ABM Treaty.

I believe that the Missile Defense Act of 1995 is an important step in the right direction. It is a measured and well-focused response to a dramatic threat to United States national interests.

Sincerely,

HENRY A. KISSINGER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. DASCHLE. Yes.

Mr. LOTT. I will withhold. I understand the Senator from Texas may have some remarks, if the Senator would like to wait, or would he like to proceed?

Mr. DASCHLE. I am prepared to speak, but if the Senator has been on the floor, I am happy to defer to her.

Mr. THURMOND. How much time does the Senator from Texas want?

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Two or three minutes.

Mr. THURMOND. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I think there is a fundamental issue here, and that is, what is the U.S. Senate and the U.S. Congress going to continue to meet the challenges of the new world that we face today?

The world has changed since the ABM Treaty was signed. The nuclear superpowers have continued to improve their nuclear weapons. The Cold War is over. We are definitely in a post-Cold War world. Stockpiles of nuclear weapons are down significantly. However, in this new world, there are many countries that have nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. Do they have the ability to attack the United States with these weapons? We believe that some might.

Mr. President, I want to also thank him for offering this amendment, and I commend Senators Exon, Bingaman and Glenn for cosponsoring it. I believe that the vote on this amendment may be one of the most critical votes that we cast this year. There are many provisions in this bill that I, along with many of my colleagues, have cosponsored into law. Such a move seems entirely appropriate and consistent with U.S. obligations under the ABM Treaty.

I believe the Military Construction Act is an important step in the right direction. It is a measured and well-focused response to a dramatic threat to United States national interests.

Sincerely,

HENRY A. KISSINGER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to the Democratic leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader is recognized.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Senator from Michigan for the time.

Mr. President, I want to also thank him for offering this amendment, and I commend Senators Exon, Bingaman and Glenn for cosponsoring it. I believe that the vote on this amendment may be one of the most critical votes that we cast this year. There are many provisions in this bill that I, along with many of my colleagues, have cosponsored into law. Such a move seems entirely appropriate and consistent with U.S. obligations under the ABM Treaty.

I believe the Military Construction Act is an important step in the right direction. It is a measured and well-focused response to a dramatic threat to United States national interests.

Sincerely,

HENRY A. KISSINGER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?
the START Treaty; imperil Russian ratification of the START II Treaty, which requires Russia and the United States, as everyone here knows, to reduce their long-range nuclear weapons from 8,500 to 3,500; and possibly impact the conventional forces in Europe Treaty, which calls for the reduction of heavy weapons, such as tanks and combat aircraft throughout NATO and the former Warsaw Pact.

Second, I am concerned that deployment of national missile defenses in the United States could undermine U.S. nonproliferation efforts. For instance, China could withhold support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty if the United States violates or renegotiates the ABM Treaty.

Needless to say, Chinese resistance to the CTB could induce other regional powers to follow suit, thus eroding support for the Nonproliferation Treaty. Moreover, deployment of theater missile defenses would make other nuclear powers, including China, Britain, and France, less willing to enter into future nuclear reduction treaties.

Third, as has been pointed out several times during this debate, nothing in the treaty precludes the Department of Defense from establishing a missile defense office from conducting the program as currently planned for at least the next year or two. Let me repeat that. The ABM Treaty will not constrain our ballistic missile defense efforts for at least the next year or two. Therefore, we have ample time to weigh the threats this Nation faces and debate the appropriate response. We need not march off precipitously on a path that leads us to unilateral abrogation of one treaty, and the probable breaking of several others.

Mr. President, let me make it clear. I am not saying that we should never consider making changes to the ABM Treaty or any other treaty. Circumstances change and security requirements must be modified accordingly.

Even the Constitution, the greatest document drafted by this country, has been modified 26 times. What I am saying is that this is neither the time nor the manner to modify the treaty.

For all these reasons, I strongly support the Levin amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I yield such time as I have remaining to the author of the amendment, the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LOTT. Could I inquire about the remaining time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. One minute and eighteen seconds for the Senator from South Carolina, and 6 minutes for the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LOTT. Due to the fact that we only have 1 minute and 18 seconds, we will reserve our time to see if the Senator from Michigan would like to use the balance of his 6 minutes.

Mr. LEVIN. I understand the Chair is saying there is 6 minutes remaining. I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. President, the language in the bill which this amendment would correct does three things.

First, the language sets forth a head-on clash with the ABM Treaty. Words have clear meaning by the way they have consequences, too, which we will get to in a minute.

Section 233 says it is the policy of the United States to deploy multiple site national defense missiles. The ABM Treaty prohibits such defenses. You cannot get much clearer than that.

What this bill says is the policy to do it is not allowed by the ABM Treaty.

In addition, section 235 of the bill says that to implement the policy established in that earlier section, the Secretary of Defense shall develop an affordable and operationally effective national missile defense system, which will attain initial operational capability by a specified year.

“Shall” and “will,” these are very clear and very strong words.

Second, the bill says that the line between short-range and long-range missile defenses is a specific line. We are doing it by U.S. law.

Now, it is the same demarcation which is being negotiated between Russia and us. What we are doing is usurping the negotiations and transferring them from wherever they are being negotiated to the floor of the U.S. Senate. If the Duma did that, we would not stand for it forever, if any of us have time. This is an unilateral interpretation of the ABM Treaty in this bill which would be stricken by this amendment.

Third, the bill says it is a sense of the Senate that the President shall not negotiate—these are the words—sense of the Senate the President should cease all efforts to clarify U.S. obligations under the ABM Treaty.

We have heard a lot about the need to modify. By the way, I think most would agree that the ABM Treaty should be modified. At least many of us, including myself.

Here it is said in section 237, that it is the sense of the Senate that the President should cease all efforts to clarify U.S. obligations under the ABM Treaty.

On the floor, we hear a lot about the move to modify. By the way, I think most would agree that the ABM Treaty should be modified. At least many of us, including myself.

That section would also be stricken.

Mr. President, this language in this bill which the amendment would correct will dash the hopes of our generation that we can have a new relationship with Russia, following the end of the cold war. That is what Secretary Perry tells us. That is what General Shalikashvili tells us.

This is why Secretary Perry has written us the following:

Certain provisions [in this bill] related to the ABM Treaty would be very damaging to U.S. security interests. By mandating actions that would lead us to violate or disregard U.S. treaty obligations—such as establishing a deployment date of a multiple-site NMD system—the bill would jeopardize Russian implementation of the START I and II Treaties, which involve the elimination of many thousands of strategic nuclear weapons.

We cannot get any more serious than this. It has never been more important to read words in a bill than it is now because we are having a Secretary of Defense is telling us; that the elimination of offensive weapons aimed at us is jeopardized if we unilaterally move to trash the ABM Treaty or interpret the ABM Treaty the way this bill does.

That is why this debate is worth 5 hours—indeed, maybe 5 days. That is the seriousness of the language that is in this bill.

Then the Secretary of Defense goes on to say that, “The bill’s unwarranted imposition through funding restrictions, of a unilateral . . . demarcation interpretation would similarly jeopardize these reductions . . . .

Now, we have a treaty. Treaties should mean things. They should have significance. When the Russians violated it, we tried to hold them accountable. So, I believe, the Duma will point to our action in saying that this gives them an excuse to, instead of reducing nuclear weapons, to stop those reductions, to keep the numbers where they are, and, indeed, increase them, in order to now deal with these new defenses which this bill commits us to build.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOTT. We do have at least one more speaker. Could I ask unanimous consent we have 10 additional minutes, 5 on each side?

Mr. INHOFE. Thank you, Mr. President. Mr. President, does that then supersede whatever time we have left?

Mr. LOTT. It would begin now, when all existing time expires, which is within about 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Thank you, Mr. President. We have talked about this now for 3½ hours, and we have got a little bit longer to go.

I think it has been said every argument has been made on both sides by this time. When the Senator from Texas stood up and talked about this being a different world, I have to emphasize that this is a different world than it was back in 1972.

In 1972, we had two superpowers. We had the USSR and the United States, and we had a treaty that took place back then that was controversial at that time, the ABM Treaty between two parties. One of those parties does not even exist anymore. The world is totally different. The threat is not the same as the threats the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union is not there anymore.

If we stop and look at the comparison that we have today, we are living under
a treaty that says that we can defend ourselves overseas, we can defend ourselves in a theater missile environment, but we cannot defend our own country.

Now I think we have to look at it and say, is the environment we are in today a more dangerous environment than it was in 1972? I think there is some argument, very persuasive argument, that there is. We have heard quoted several times on this floor a statement that was made by Dr. Henry Kissinger, who is the Security Adviser to President Clinton, said that we know of between 20 and 25 nations that have developed or are developing weapons of mass destruction—either nuclear, chemical, or biological—to do that. They are also developing a missile method to deliver those weapons of mass destruction.

I think that a case can be made that the environment we are in today is far more serious, far more dangerous, to our Nation than it was in 1972. I think it was then we could identify who the enemy was. At that time, of course, the enemy was the U.S.S.R.

I will share with you a conversation I had with Dr. Henry Kissinger. We all know he was the architect, back in 1972, of this controversial antiballistic missile treaty. He said at that time he felt it was the right thing to do.

At that time the mutual destruction mentality that we had seemed to make sense. ‘We only have two countries in the world who are capable of developing and delivering any form of destruction of that nature, so let us just both make ourselves so we are vulnerable to the other one.’ Maybe it makes sense then. I am not sure that it did.

But the other day, in a private conversation with me—and he said it is fine to quote him—he said: For us to be vulnerable and destroy each other, that is what he said, ‘It’s nuts to make a virtue of our vulnerability.’

I do not know whether that is in the letter that the distinguished Senator from Michigan said a minute ago. I do not know whether in the letter that was submitted for the Record. I suggest words to that effect are there, but it is a lengthy, two-page letter. In that letter he describes it.

This is the person who was the architect of the ABM Treaty. So all I am saying, Mr. President, is today it is a different world. Today it is a world not with two superpowers but with a superpower, the United States—if we want to call ourselves that—and many other semi-superpowers or quasi-superpowers, against which, if they have the technology, can deliver weapons of mass destruction to the United States.

I agree with Henry Kissinger: it is nuns to make a virtue out of our vulnerability, which is exactly what we have been doing in this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan?

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the cold war is over. But there are some remnants that remain, including about 8,000 nuclear warheads on Russian soil. Those warheads are being dismantled. They are being dismantled as part of the START I agreement and START II agreement. The dismantling of those warheads is critical to our security.

The Chairman of our Joint Chiefs says that the continuing dismantlement of Russian warheads that threatens us undermine the ABM Treaty. Because instead of dismantling warheads, the Russians will now be faced with the threat of defenses, which means they would be tending to increase the warheads in order to overcome those defenses.

So there are a number of treaties which are at issue. There is the ABM Treaty, but there is also a START I Treaty and a START II Treaty.

When General Shalikashvili tells us, as he has in writing, that we must assume that unilateral United States legislation could harm prospects for START II ratification by the Duma, and probably impact our broader security relationship with Russia as well, we should listen.

And when the Secretary of Defense says that the study which is referred to in this bill should be completed before we decide to deploy sites in violation of the ABM Treaty instead of vice versa—we should not be now committing to deploy multilites when they violate a treaty which we are then going to study—so what the Secretary of Defense last said is these serious consequences argue for conducting the proposed Senate review of the ABM Treaty before—underlined—before considering such drastic and far-reaching measures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time is up. Who yields time?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, has all time expired?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is approximately 1 minute, 31 seconds on the floor. I will give you 1 minute, 31 seconds on the floor. Mr. LEVIN?

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I have the authority of the majority leader to use leader time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if I understand correctly what the Senator from Michigan said a minute ago—did I hear him say the ‘threat of defense’? The ‘threat of defense,’ did the Senator say that?

Mr. LEVIN. The Senator is correct. Our having defenses to the Soviets means that instead of getting rid of their offensive weapons, they will need more. That is not what I am saying, though. That is what General Shalikashvili and Secretary Perry are saying, far more important than what this Senator was saying.

Mr. LOTT. I thank the Senator, but I just want the American people to think about that terminology. The threat of defense. Maybe they should be the description of what the Levin amendment all about. Defense—who does it scare in America? Our defense scares the Russians? The MAD era is over, thank God. Let us admit it. Let us let it go. Times have changed. The threat of defense is, is not a scary idea.

We are not saying, do it now. We are saying, let us move forward with development, let us have some plans, let us begin some specificity, let us have enough money to really do the job. Let us let it go. Let us let it go. Let us have enough money to do the job. Let us have enough money to deploy.
Yes, we should be reasonable. We should think it through. But does any Senator here, or any American, think that the Senator from Maine is going to support language that is going to be dangerous and irresponsible? That is ridiculous. The Senator from Virginia, Senator WARNER, who has worked on this for years and years and years and was one of the coauthors, with the Senator from Georgia, of the missile defense language of 1991, these are not irresponsible people.

Can we continue to work together to try to move into this new era to move beyond ABM? Yes. Let us do it rationally and reasonably. But let us do it. What is this absolute infatuation, this clinging to ABM? It is time to move on.

We have a letter from Dr. Kissinger that has been referred to. But I know a lot of Senators on both sides of the aisle have a lot of respect for Dr. Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger’s letter is very telling. I am going to read every word of it because it really sums up where we are today. It is addressed to the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator THRUMOND. It is dated August 3. He also testified before the Armed Services Committee very clearly and very succinctly about what we should do and how we should move into the present and forget the past. This language is about the future, how do we get there and plan to get there. By clinging to ABM, are we trying to, as a matter of fact, stop a movement toward defense and start the movement toward the next generation? I fear that is what is involved.

Here is what Henry Kissinger had to say:

DEAR SENATOR THURMOND: I am writing to congratulate you on your recent markup of the Defense Authorization Bill, especially the provisions in the bill dealing with ballistic missile defense, and the ABM Treaty. With the bill soon to be debated on the Senate floor, I wanted to present my views on a number of related issues.

The time has clearly come for the United States to consider either amending the ABM Treaty or finding some other basis for regulating U.S.-Russian strategic relations. The ABM Treaty was born of a different era, characterized by a different set of strategic and political circumstances. As I said in my testimony before your committee earlier this year, when things have changed so much, we must not fear changes in our Cold War treaty arrangements if such changes are in our best interests.

I commend the Committee’s decision to set a course for deployment of a National Missile Defense system to protect all Americans. Development of such a system is long overdue. I believe that such a deployment will actually enhance deterrence and provide the basis for new strategic reductions.

Experience with the ABM Treaty has shown that a lack of defense neither promotes offensive reductions nor otherwise enhances stability. Indeed, the ABM Treaty is unable to help the United States deal with one of the most significant post-Cold War security threats: the proliferation of long-range missiles. In fact the ABM Treaty now stands in the way of our ability to respond in an effective manner.

I am also pleased to see that the Committee has passed the legislation introduced by Senator Warner, which establishes a clear demarcation between permitted Theater Missile Defense systems, and strategic defenses limited by the ABM Treaty. It is essential that the ABM Treaty not be extended to cover systems that were never intended to be limited, such as Theater Missile Defense systems. Such systems are too important to be held hostage to arbitrary and unnecessary negotiations. I find it hard to believe that the Clinton Administration objects to having its own demarcation standard codified into law. Such a move seems entirely appropriate and consistent with U.S. obligations under the ABM Treaty.

I believe that the Missile Defense Act of 1995 is an important step in the right direction. It is a measured and well-focused response to a dramatic threat to United States national interests.

Sincerely,
HENRY A. KISSINGER.

This is a name, this is a voice, although sometime not understandable, one that we all recognize, that has influenced so much of what has happened in this area over the past 30 years. I guess. Yet, he takes such a strong stand. Why are we so afraid of this? So I think that we should defend the Levin amendment and there are negotiations between the Senator from Maine, Senator COHEN, and Senator NUNN, and perhaps some others for some improvements. I am always willing to look at that. I think we can do that to the Levin amendment. We must move into the era of reality.

The argument has been made that the Missile Defense Act of 1995 will undermine START II ratification, and perhaps even damage broader United States-Russian relations. This argument is fundamentally rooted in a cold war view of the world. It assumes an adversarial, bipolar relationship between the United States and Russia. Essentially, the United States-Soviet rivalry into the present day by suggesting that missile defenses, even limited defenses, are destabilizing.

I do not believe that. Times have changed. Yes, there is some opposition to this, and there are those in the Soviet Union that will argue that the START II Treaty may be in trouble. But if it is, there is plenty of evidence that it is for other reasons: money. We have quotes from the Russians saying they just do not have the money to implement it or for them to be able to tie START II and ABM. We cannot allow that.

They have even tried to link other things to ratification of START II such as expansion of NATO, which they oppose. It is clear that Russia is willing to play the START II card on a number of issues. We must reject this linkage lest we encourage Russia to believe that they possess a veto over U.S. foreign and national security policy.

Of course we cooperate with Russia and not disregard their legitimate security concerns. But this is what START II ratification is all about. This agreement is manifestly in both countries interest and should not be held hostage to other issues.

Before we conclude that a U.S. national missile defense program will undermine START II, we should examine what impact such a system would actually have. In reality, the NMD system envisioned by the Missile Defense Act of 1995 would in no way undermine Russian confidence in the effectiveness of their strategic deterrent. Even a multiple-site deployment will not significantly alter Russia’s ability to threaten the United States.

Given this, I believe there is no basic rationality to these connections. Even President Yeltsin himself recommended a global defense system shortly after he assumed office. During the Bush administration, there was tentative agreement between the United States and Russia on amending the ABM Treaty to allow for up to five sites and unlimited deployments of sensors, including missile interceptors. Since then, many Russian officials have reconfirmed that a limited NMD deployment would not in any way undermine their deterrent posture.

We must also recall that the ABM Treaty has already been once, and that the original treaty did allow for the deployment of more than one site. In fact, I think multiple sites was in the original treaty. During the negotiations that led up to the signing of this treaty in 1972, the Russian side were even willing to agree to as many as 5 sites with 100 ABM interceptors each.

So there is a long history here of an understanding really of what ABM means and the recognition that we need or may need and should move toward multiple sites.

But let me begin to conclude with these two points. Why is this legislation needed? The proliferation of ballistic missiles of all ranges, along with the means of mass destruction, poses an ever-increasing threat to the United States and its interests. I think there is a lot of evidence that shows that, even from administration officials. We must get started now if the United States is to counter these threats in time. Ten years? Is that a rush? There is an orderly plan here.

The administration has repeatedly demonstrated a willingness to extend the ABM Treaty to theater missile defense systems which have not and have never been covered, as I understand it, by treaty.

What the legislation does not do is it does not signal a return to star wars. It advocates a modest and affordable program that is technically low risk. It does not violate, as I understand it, or advocate violation of the ABM Treaty. The means to implement the policies and the goals outlined in the Missile Defense Act of 1995 are contained in the ABM Treaty itself.

So I urge that we take this step. Is it a step? Yes. Is it different from last year or 2 years or 3 years ago? Absolutely. Times are different. In order to
make that step, though, we must first defeat the Levin amendment. I yield the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, do I have any time left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. One minute and twenty seconds.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, just last May our President and the Russian President issued a joint statement following a summit. One of those statements was that the United States and Russia are each committed to the ABM Treaty, a cornerstone of strategic stability.

That is how important the ABM Treaty is to the Russians. Should they be afraid of our defenses? Should they be threatened by our defenses? Gosh, we do not think so. Should they be afraid of 8,000 Russian warheads which probably now will not be dismantled if we jeopardize a treaty which has provided some strategic stability. That is the threat to the United States, its allies, and the world.

The truth of the matter is they are. What is the proof of that? General Shalikashvili’s statement and Secretary Perry’s statement, which says flatout that if we act in this way to undermine the ABM Treaty, we jeopardize the reduction in START I and START II. So we are not afraid of defenses. We should be afraid of 8,000 Russian warheads which probably now will not be dismantled if we jeopardize a treaty that has provided some strategic stability.

So the motion to table the amendment (No. 2088) was agreed to. Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to. Mr. LOTT. I move to lay on the table the amendment.

Mr. COHEN addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is as follows:

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AMENDMENT NO. 2089

(Purpose: To express the sense of Congress on missile defense of the United States)

1. The President is urged to initiate negotiations with the Russian Federation to amend the ABM Treaty as necessary to provide for the national missile defense systems specified in section 308 of the Treaty.
2. The policies, programs, and requirements of subtitle C of title II of this Act can be accomplished through processes specified within, or consistent with, the ABM Treaty, which anticipates the need and provides the means for amendment to the Treaty.
3. The Senate will come to order.

Mr. COHEN addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.
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The Senate will come to order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. President, do I have order?

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair. The Senator from Maine has the floor.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I am going to yield to the minority leader in just a moment. I just want to indicate that during the course of the debate on the Levin amendment, I indicated that I would be sending an amendment to the Senate for consideration that would, I think, clarify the intent of the Armed Services Committee, as far as the ABM Treaty is concerned.

My understanding is that the minority leader wishes to proceed at this point and introduce another measure dealing with welfare. I am prepared to yield to him if that is his desire, or we can continue to debate the amendment that has now been offered. But I am prepared to yield the floor for as much time as the minority leader needs, and then I will come back to my amendment following his statement.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the Senator from Maine for his courtesy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. I seek the floor using my leader time to make a statement unrelated to the bill. If I can do that and then return to the bill just as soon as we complete the statements, I prefer to do that. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Maine.
Mr. COHEN. Senator NUNN is a principal cosponsor of the amendment I just sent to the desk.

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, will we be able to get a time agreement on this amendment? Is it going to be accepted? We just spent 7 hours on the last amendment. If this bill is not finished by tomorrow, I think it is gone. I hope we can get a time agreement, if it is necessary to have it.

Mr. COHEN. If the leader will yield, I think we can have a fairly short time agreement. I think Senator NUNN and I are working through modifying this amendment to make sure we have broad bipartisan support for it. It should not take very long. If the leader wants to propose a time agreement—Mr. LEVIN. Will the minority sequence and offering a time agreement until we can see the amendment?

Mr. NUNN. I will say to the majority leader, if he will yield, I would like to have a time agreement on this amendment no longer than an hour equally divided. I believe we would be better to put that unanimous-consent request after the minority leader makes his statement.

Mr. BUMPERS. If the majority leader will yield, I wonder if it is possible to sequence the amendments so the Members will have some idea as to the sequence. I am not pleading for mercy, but I have to go to a funeral in my State tomorrow night. I have a couple of amendments, and I would like to offer them before I leave. I think it would be expeditious for the Senate if we can get some lined up and time agreements, maybe 30 minutes or an hour. I think we got the tough ones out of the way. The rest should not take that much time.

Mr. DOLE. I think that is an excellent proposal. Senator DASCHLE and I may be starting to put it together, to rotate back and forth on the sequence of amendments. I think the Senator from Arizona wants to do the same thing. Maybe we can do the Senator’s this evening if he has to be gone tomorrow.

Mr. DASCHLE. I yield to the manager of the bill.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I just want to say that we have spent a long time now just on a few amendments on each side, and we have reason to hope the time agreements and finish up this bill.

I am saying that we can finish this bill in a reasonable time tomorrow, if we stay here tonight and work a reasonable time and do not take too much time on each amendment. Most of the people know how they are going to vote; it is just a matter of voting. I hope we are all together.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, given that, I will use my leader’s time, and Senator NUNN and I will have an opportunity to go off the floor and talk.

I will yield to the Senator from Maryland, and following that, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, for remarks regarding the Work First welfare reform plan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland is recognized.

The remarks of Ms. MIKULSKI and Mr. BUTTENBAUGH pertaining to the introduction of S. 1117 are located in today’s Record under “Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.”

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, what is the pending business before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is amendment 2089 offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Nunn].

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I believe that language is still being worked out by Senator COHEN and Senator NUNN, and I believe that language will be resolved very quickly and with a consensual time agreement.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, is there the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is amendment No. 2089, offered by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is amendment No. 2089, offered by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Maine.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is amendment No. 2089, offered by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside in order to allow Senator McCain to proceed with this amendment, and that there be a time limitation of 2 hours equally divided.

Mr. MCCAIN. They are not ready for the time agreement.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we set aside the pending amendment to allow Senator McCain to proceed with offering his amendment dealing with SeaWolf. And, during the course of that time for debate, if we, Senator NUNN and I, come to the floor with our amendment, we then go off the McCain amendment and return to the Cohen-Nunn amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, if I may repeat, my understanding of the parliamentary situation is that we temporarily set aside the Cohen amendment while negotiating on that amendment in order to take up the SeaWolf amendment. It is also my understanding that a time agreement on the SeaWolf is being negotiated. On the McCain amendment, there are negotiations going on, and I ask that the clerk keep the record of what we propose the unanimous-consent agreement is reached for the purposes of moving forward.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct with respect to the parliamentary situation. The clerk will keep time on the McCain amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2090

(Purpose: To delete funding for procurement of a third SeaWolf submarine, and to prohibit expenditures of fiscal year 1996 funds and prior fiscal year funds for procurement of such submarine)

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. SANTORUM. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), for himself and Mr. Breaux, Mr. Feingold, and Mr. Grams, proposes an amendment numbered 2090.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 30, after the matter following line 24, insert the following:

SEC. 125. SEAWOLF CLASS ATTACK SUBMARINE.

(a) DELETION OF FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount of the funds authorized under section 102(a)(3) for the Navy for fiscal year 1996 for shipbuilding and conversion is reduced by $1,507,175,000.

(b) PROHIBITION.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1996 and, except as provided in paragraph (2)(B), funds available for the Department of Defense for any preceding fiscal year may not be obligated or expended for procurement of a third SSN-21 SeaWolf-class attack submarine or for advance procurement for such submarine.

(2)(A) Funds available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1996 may not be used for paying costs incurred for termination of any contract for procurement of a third SSN-21 SeaWolf-class attack submarine, including any amount included in the fiscal year 1996 national defense authorization bill for advance procurement of such submarine.

(B) Only the funds available for the Department of Defense for fiscal years before fiscal year 1996 for procurement of a third SSN-21 SeaWolf attack submarine may, to the extent provided in appropriations Act, be used for paying costs described in subparagraph (A).

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, for the information of my colleagues who I know are interested in this amendment, especially my friends from Connecticut, the pending unanimous-concept agreement is 1 hour equally divided on each side, and I am afraid that, unless the Cohen amendment intervenes, there would be a vote approximately 2 hours from now since I anticipate that there would be a time agreement agreed to very shortly, which I would like to propound as soon as it is agreed to.

Mr. President, I rise today to offer an amendment to terminate the SeaWolf submarine program and delete $1.6 billion included in the fiscal year 1996 national defense authorization bill for attack submarine programs.

Mr. President, before I get into details, I want to talk about why it is
that I oppose the Seawolf submarine.  

Mr. President, if this were the cold war, I would be standing here as a staunch advocate of the Seawolf submarine. It is a technological marvel. It is a state-of-the-art weapons system, and it is one of the most awesome weapons of war that has been produced by the enormously capable industrial base of this country.  

But, Mr. President, I oppose the Seawolf submarine simply on the grounds that we have experienced a justified decline in the defense budget. We are having to make very, very difficult decisions. This year we are authorizing the appropriations of funds for a very small number of ships, submarines,airplanes and tanks. And we simply cannot afford a submarine that costs almost $5 billion per submarine for the first two, and around $4 billion per submarine for the third.  

Mr. President, you are going to hear the argument that I have heard on the floor that the Russians are ahead of the United States, that they are devoting every waking hour to developing a fast, quiet submarine, and that, unless we build the Seawolf submarine, the Russians will pass us and pose some grave threat to national security.  

Mr. President, I am sure that the Russian Defense Minister, General Grachev, is having a meeting with his top military advisers, and he is saying to them, ‘We have a problem in Chechnya. We have a few thousand casualties. We have spent a few billion rubles. Although there is a tenuous cease-fire, it is by no means clear that we are going to be through in Chechnya for many years. We have a few battalions down there in Georgia to take care of that situation. We have Russian troops everywhere around what we now call the ‘near abroad’ that used to be the Soviet Union practically, and certainly to the south and to the east. We have military advisers who have come back from Eastern Europe living in boxcars with their families because we cannot afford to build houses for them, some of them living in tents. Recent conscriptions show that less than half of those conscripted are even showing up, much less being actually inducted into the military. Our fleets at Sevastopol and Vladivostok are rusting at the pier. At the same hearing, the Congressional Research Service distributed a very slick booklet advertising proliferation of conventional submarines in Third World countries and emphasizing the growing number and technological sophistication of Russia’s attack submarine force. Their conclusion? Buy the Seawolf submarine to meet this growing threat.  

Mr. President, give me a break. Fast, quiet submarines are not the priority of the Russian military today. And I might say that up in room 407, the secret room to which only a privileged few are allowed, is the CIA document that I would urge my colleagues to read that I have not read—that I have not read. I know that raises serious question the assumptions that the Russian priority is fast, quiet submarines. In fact, you do not have to go to room 407 to figure that out. All you have to do is read the newspaper to discover that the Soviet Union has enormous challenges as far as where they spend their defense dollars which are, as we all know, dramatically declining. So for us to continue our support on the Seawolf submarine on a perceived threat to our national security, frankly flies in the face of the facts at hand.  

Mr. President, the amendment is straightforward. It prohibits expenditure of any defense funds for a third Seawolf submarine. It eliminates the noncompetitive language in the Senate bill. Section 121 directs the allocation of the first new submarine contract to the Electric Boat shipyard and the second contract to the Newport News shipyard. In short, the amendment seeks to terminate the Seawolf program without making a judgment on a follow-on attack submarine program.  

For a total, it would delete $1.6 billion from the committee’s recommendation for shipbuilding. The Seawolf submarine has little or no place in the plan for the security of the United States, that they are devoting every waking hour to developing a fast, quiet submarine, and that, unless we build the Seawolf submarine, the Russians will pass us and pose some grave threat to national security. Unfortunately, the reasoning which led the committee to reject additional funding for the B-2 bomber program did not extend to the committee’s action on attack submarine programs. The committee chose to authorize funding for a third Seawolf submarine and to delay cost-saving competition for the follow-on new attack submarine until sometime in the next century.  

Mr. President, it is noted—it should be noted with interest—that we entered into the deliberations of the Senate Armed Services Committee bent on the purpose of the disarray of their economy. Hopefully, no further taxpayer dollars will be required to finish them. However, the cost cap would not apply to a third submarine, if one is authorized, which could therefore cost much more than the $2.4 billion currently estimated by the Navy.  

As we know, in the past 10 years, defense budgets have declined. Since 1985, it has declined in real terms by 35 percent, and we will probably experience another 10-percent reduction by the turn of the century. These significant reductions have meant that the Pentagon has canceled or delayed nearly all of its force modernization programs for the future. And it has meant that marines deployed on the U.S.S. Inchon off the coast of Somalia returned home to spend time with their families and friends for 10 days before being sent off to take part of this country.  

Even with the increased resources, the committee was unable to begin to redress all of the recognized deficiencies in current and future force structure. At the same time, the committee approved funding for the third Seawolf submarine, $1.5 billion, that I would rather see allocated to programs with a mission in the likely potential conflicts of the future. Those who continue to support the program argue that procuring a third submarine is necessary to counter an enduring submarine threat. I do not find that argument to be persuasive.  

As we all know, the Navy earlier this year published and distributed a very slick booklet advertising proliferation of conventional submarines in Third World countries and emphasizing the growing number and technological sophistication of Russia’s attack submarine force. Their conclusion? Buy the Seawolf submarine to meet this growing threat.  

Mr. President, I already discussed earlier the problems that the Russians face. The disarray of their economy, the disarray of their society, the problems in Chechnya, etc. etc.  

At a hearing this year before the Seapower Subcommittee, the General Accounting Office witness testified that the intelligence analysis upon which the Navy based its claim of a growing Russian submarine threat was incomplete and in some cases disputed within the intelligence community. At the same hearing, the Congressional Research Service testified that a third Seawolf submarine is not necessary to fulfill the Joint Chiefs of Staff requirement for 10 to 12 stealthy attack submarines by the year 2012. Thus, military requirements do not support authorization of an additional submarine. The Armed Services Committee report flatly states that the Navy’s argument of an operational requirement for the SSN–23 was not compelling as a reason to build another Seawolf submarine.  

Another argument on behalf of the Seawolf program is the requirement to...
It is clear from the committee that cost considerations took second place to industrial base arguments. No other reasoning could explain the committee's authorization of $1.5 billion to complete the third Seawolf submarine amounts to a capitulation to the administration's submarine industrial base arguments. It is my understanding that the committee's express intention was to authorize the third Seawolf submarine that cost considerations took second place to industrial base arguments. No other reasoning could explain the committee's authorization.

The Navy's stated policy is to maintain the two nuclear-capable shipyards currently in operation in the United States, Newport News in Virginia and Electric Boat in Connecticut. Under this policy, Newport News would build only carriers, although it is capable of building submarines, and Electric Boat would build only submarines. It is not capable of building carriers.

However, separate analyses by the Navy and by Newport News Shipbuilding Co. demonstrate that maintaining one nuclear-capable shipyard is cheaper than maintaining two yards. I am not sure how deep an analysis that might have required. For the period of fiscal year 1996 to 2012, the Navy estimates savings of $1.9 billion while Newport News estimates a savings of $5.8 billion if we had one shipyard instead of two.

Yet, the committee chose to endorse at least through the end of this century that part of the administration's industrial base policy which requires maintaining two nuclear-capable shipyards.

The committee explicitly directed that the first new attack submarine be built at Newport News, but in deference to the administration's policy then directed that the second would be built at Newport News. What a surprise.

The committee appeared to support the concept of competition in the submarine procurement, but then refused to delay implementing cost-saving competition between the two shipyards until sometime in the next century—something we might add, having the beneficial effect of pleasing everyone involved.

Under the committee's recommendations, however, future competition for the third and later submarines will not necessarily result in a winner-take-all contract award which could mean that both shipyards would stay in business indefinitely.

Essentially, the committee kicked the can down the road, granting one submarine contract to each shipyard without any future competition. The result is that the taxpayers will see no savings from competition until sometime in the next century, if at all. Because of this arbitrary delay in imposing competition for submarine procurements, the committee found it necessary to accept the Navy's contention that building the third Seawolf submarine at Electric Boat was required to maintain Electric Boat shipyard as a viable competitor in the future. Thus, the committee authorized $1.5 billion for the SSN-23, an overly expensive submarine for which the threat will not materialize in the foreseeable future.

A more than adequate alternative to procuring a third Seawolf submarine and following future competition found by the Bottom-Up Review stated a long-term requirement for a force of only 45 to 55 attack submarines. In order to reduce the current force to the required levels, the Navy plans to retire rather than refuel a substantial portion of the SSN-688 class submarines. The Navy plan would mean scrapping submarines with an average of 18 years of service life remaining.

I might add, Mr. President, that those ships were built with an average service life of 50 years.

The cost of buying replacement submarines far exceeds the cost of refueling existing submarines as well as the estimated savings from decommissioning existing submarines. For example, the Navy's announcement is the estimated cost of a new attack submarine while the estimated savings from early decommissioning is only $600 to $700 million. Clearly, if the newest of the Navy's SSN-688 class submarines were retained in inventory throughout the remaining service life, the Bottom-Up Review requirement for 45 to 55 attack submarines could be met well into the next century at a cost much less than the cost of buying new attack submarines for an on noncompetitive basis.

Terminating the Seawolf program and deferring a decision on a follow-on attack submarine program would provide needed time to reassess the need for and the design of a follow-on program. Such a decision, however, requires that we clearly face the stark reality of declining defense budgets and the future budgets which require tough decisions about sustaining duplicative infrastructure at a cost of billions of dollars.

The fact is that there are currently two nuclear-capable shipyards in the United States, Electric Boat and Newport News. How much of our scarce defense dollars are we willing to spend to maintain two shipyards capable of producing nuclear-powered submarines at $4 to $5 billion a copy? The price is very steep.

Mr. President, I yield at this time to the distinguished chairman, who I think is ready to propound a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. THURMOND. I wish to thank the able Senator from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina?

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now proceed to a vote on or in relation to the Dodd amendment, followed immediately by a vote on or in relation to the McCain amendment, the Senate proceed to a vote on or in relation to the Dodd amendment, followed immediately by a vote on or in relation to the McCain amendment, as amended, if amended.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, would you accept the offer of the Senator from Maine?

Mr. THURMOND. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment, as amended, if amended. I ask unanimous consent that there now proceed to a vote on or in relation to the McCain amendment, the Senate proceed to a vote on or in relation to the Dodd amendment, followed immediately by a vote on or in relation to the McCain amendment, as amended, if amended.

Mr. THURMOND. I wish to thank the Senator from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THURMOND. I ask unanimous consent that upon disposition of the first McCain amendment, Senator McCain be recognized to offer an amendment regarding Seawolf cost cap immediately after the clerk reports that amendment Senator Dodd be recognized to offer a relevant second-degree amendment and that there be, at least, four total of debate equally divided in the usual form on both amendments. I further ask unanimous consent that upon the expiration or yielding back of the time on the second amendment, the Senate proceed to a vote on or in relation to the Dodd amendment, followed immediately by a vote on or in relation to the McCain amendment, as amended, if amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-two minutes.

Mr. MCCAIN. Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, in their ongoing efforts to convince the Congress to spend another $1.5 billion on a militarily unnecessary program Seawolf proponents argue that so much
money has already been spent on the third Seawolf that it would be foolish to terminate the program now. They argue that terminating the third submarine would save only $315 to $615 million.

Mr. President, never once in the 12 years that I have been in Congress have the proponents of a program that was up for cancellation not argue that it was more expensive to cancel a program that it was to keep it alive. I guess going back to that old Vietnam philosophy that we should destroy it in order to save it.

Mr. President, even if the savings are only $615 million, that is still a lot of money to most Americans. However, I must point out that a careful look at the facts shows that these claims are, at best, misleading.

CBO estimates that savings from terminating the Seawolf submarine could amount to between $1.1 and $1.3 billion. In a May 15, 1995, letter report, CBO concluded: ‘‘Cancelling the third Seawolf would save about $1.5 billion in fiscal year 1996, minus $500 million in potential expenses over the next 5 years.’’

In an updated July 28 letter report, CBO refined their estimate of the potential expenses to be in the range of $300 to $500 million.

CBO concluded that ‘‘the net savings from canceling the SSN–23 could amount to between $1.1 and $1.3 billion.’’

Now, I am sure those that run the shipyards would strongly contest these figures. I would rather rely on the Congressional Budget Office, an organization that clearly has much less at stake than the respective shipyards.

Obviously, in claiming that terminating the third Seawolf would result in little or no savings, the submarine’s supporters use inflated figures. Let me explain some of the fallacies of their statements.

A document being circulated on Capitol Hill asserts that termination costs allegedly using a Navy estimate are $500 million to $800 million. The facts do not support this assertion.

In a June 8 response to my questions about the Seawolf program, the Navy stated: ‘‘If work were to be stopped today on SSN 23 the total additional liability beyond the $438 million expended would be $215 to $290 million. That’s $319 million less than the contractor claims. It is also a significant amount of termination liability for less than $900 million in existing contracts. And the Navy admits that the amount of termination liability is entirely negotiable.

In addition, $481.6 million of prior year appropriations for the Seawolf submarine remained unexpended as of June 8, according to the Navy. Termination costs could be paid out of these unspent funds, saving even more money for the taxpayers.

The Navy estimates the impact of terminating the Seawolf would have a cost impact on existing and future contracts at Electric Boat shipyard, totaling $700 million to $1 billion. These estimates include some very questionable assumptions.

CBO notes a significant area of difference in their estimates and the estimates the Navy included $330 million to $340 million for anticipated increased overhead on future contracts at Electric Boat. CBO did not include these costs in their estimate because their amounts and even whether they will be incurred at all depend on future decisions of the administration and the Congress.

Nor did CBO include the Navy’s claims to other potential costs in the hundreds of millions of dollars for unspecified future claims. In their own estimates, the Navy has been unable to attach any estimated dollar amount to these potential claims for such things as environmental cleanup, severance pay, and depreciation.

The total estimated cost of the third Seawolf submarine is $2.4 billion, including more than $900 million already appropriated. The question we need to ask is, what are the sunk costs in that submarine today?

$490 million of prior year appropriations have already been spent and cannot be recovered.

Using the Navy’s own estimates, an additional $220 to $350 million would have to be spent to pay contract termination costs and increased overhead expenses on other existing contracts at Electric Boat.

Adding these two amounts together results in approximately $850 million to $1.1 billion in total funding required if the third Seawolf were terminated today. That’s $1.3 to $1.6 billion less than the estimated cost of the submarine. Or, in other words, that’s $1.3 to $1.6 billion in savings for the American taxpayer.

In my view and in the view of our highest ranking military officers, the priorities for U.S. defense spending are near-term readiness, quality of life for our military personnel and their families, and future force modernization to meet the likely challenges of the future. In my discussions with these officers, they say emphatically that strategic lift, tactical air forces, amphibious forces, and advanced conventional munitions procurement are the types of programs most urgently required to meet these recommendations. An adequate Seawolf submarine is not mentioned.

There is no question that the Seawolf submarine is a technological marvel. Everyone associated with its development, design, and construction should be rightfully proud of this stellar example of American skill and ingenuity. The Seawolf program must be reviewed in the context of funding high-priority military requirements with a seriously outdated defense budget.

Since the debate over the Seawolf program is not about the merits of a weapons system, rather, it is about priorities. All of us want to ensure that our military forces have the best equipment and are the best prepared to deal with the potential threats of the future. For all the reasons discussed above, particularly the declining defense budget, we simply cannot afford to buy another Seawolf submarine.

I cannot support spending another $1.5 billion on a militarily unnecessary program. I cannot support procurement of a noncompetitive follow-on submarine when our existing submarine force remains capable and can be maintained into the next century.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to strike funding for the third Seawolf submarine.

Mr. President, I have several letters here. Citizens Against Government Waste says:

‘‘The Seawolf program is a Cold War relic designed to meet a threat that no longer exists. Russia can no longer afford to maintain its submarine fleet and at our current naval level, the U.S. is well defended on the seas against any potential threat of the future. Adding a third Seawolf adds little to defenses.’’

The only convincing argument: It is a great jobs program—while taking much-needed resources from other necessary defense programs. . . . We applaud you for introducing this amendment and encourage your colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. President, the National Taxpayers Union says:

‘‘If members of Congress are truly serious about balancing the budget, they must refrain from setting costly precedents by continuing to fund unnecessary and outdated programs. . . . Today, our nation faces a far more destructive threat—a national debt racing toward $5 trillion. Winning this war requires a different kind of weapon—fiscal discipline.

Congress should consider scrapping the Seawolf entirely.

That is from the National Taxpayers Union.

And from the Citizens for a Sound Economy:

On behalf of Citizens for a Sound Economy and our 250,000 members nationwide. . . . At a time when all Federal spending is undergoing increased congressional scrutiny, the Department of Defense like other federal agencies, must find ways to get spending under control.

Congress should not approve the Navy’s request for $1.5 billion to start building a third Seawolf submarine. That’s $1.5 billion that could be put to better use by taxpayers themselves.

And, finally, Mr. President, from the Council for a Livable World.

. . . . we believe it to be unconscionable to spend $1.5 billion for white elephants that would have no other mission than to serve as floating museum pieces.

I am not sure I agree with that last comment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that several documents related to this subject be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:
Attn: Defense LA

Dear Senator McCain:

Senator John McCain, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

As a constituent of yours, I urge you to support the amendment proposed by Senator John McCain to the FY ’96 Defense Authorization bill which would eliminate $1.5 billion in funding for the Navy’s third Seawolf Submarine. Advocates of the third Seawolf mustered only one convincing argument: It’s a great jobs program. This Congress' mission must be to reevaluate how our money is spent. When looking at the changes the Navy is making in its submarine defenses, we cannot continue to fund outdated programs like Seawolf. The program is more vulnerable to the budget axe! We applaud you for introducing this amendment and encourage your colleagues to support this amendment.

Sincerely,

Tom Schatz,
President, National Taxpayers Union

Joe Winkelman,
Chief Lobbyist

When the next phase in the submarine program, the New Attack Submarine, begins construction in 1998, there will be a shipyard fully prepared to begin construction, most likely at a cheaper cost. Why add the unnecessary burden of building an archaic third submarine as we are preparing to move into a new century? naval planners. Advocates of the third Seawolf mustered only one convincing argument: It’s a great jobs program.

This Congress’ mission must be to reevaluate how our money is spent. When looking at the changes the Navy is making in its submarine defenses, we cannot continue to fund outdated programs like Seawolf. The program is more vulnerable to the budget axe! We applaud you for introducing this amendment and encourage your colleagues to support this amendment.

Sincerely,

Tom Schatz,
President, National Taxpayers Union

Joe Winkelman,
Chief Lobbyist

The Seawolf program is a Cold War relic designed to meet a threat that no longer exists. Russia can not afford to maintain its defense dollars, President Bush tried unsuccessfully in 1992 to stop the Seawolf program after the completion of one submarine. In today’s fiscal climate, the Navy against a third submarine is even more compelling.

Moreover, in terms of time and cost, the Seawolf program is one of too many major defense programs—it has been marked by schedule delays and cost overruns. In fact, by the time Congress capped the spending on the submarine at $4.759 billion just last year, the program already had cost $2 billion more than originally anticipated. Congress should not approve the Navy’s request for $1.5 billion to start building a third Seawolf submarine. That’s $1.5 billion that could be put to better use by taxpayers themselves.

Sincerely,

Paul Beckner,
President, Citizens for a Sound Economy

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of Citizens for a Sound Economy and our 250,000 members nationwide, I would like to extend support for your proposed deletion of $1.5 billion in funding for the Navy’s third Seawolf Submarine. The Seawolf submarine is even more compelling.

Moreover, in terms of time and cost, the Seawolf program is one of too many major defense programs—it has been marked by schedule delays and cost overruns. In fact, by the time Congress capped the spending on the submarine at $4.759 billion just last year, the program already had cost $2 billion more than originally anticipated. Congress should not approve the Navy’s request for $1.5 billion to start building a third Seawolf submarine. That’s $1.5 billion that could be put to better use by taxpayers themselves.

Sincerely,

Paul Beckner,
President


Support Amendment To Cancel Third Seawolf

DEAR SENATOR: We urge you to support the amendment by Senator McCain to prohibit funding for the third Seawolf submarine. The Congress is working hard to fulfill its commitment to reduce government waste. The Seawolf submarine, conceived over a decade ago to counter a specific Soviet threat, lacks a mission and should be cut. The program has been plagued by repeated cost increases and schedule delays. Last year Congress voted to cap the cost of the first two submarines at $4.759 billion. However, finishing the third Seawolf will require at least an additional $1.5 billion and will push the current estimate for the total program cost to over $12.9 billion, or $4.3 billion over what was projected.

It is widely acknowledged that the case for building the third Seawolf is founded entirely on “industrial base” arguments. However, many of the skills associated with submarine production would be maintained in other industries and submarine-unique skills would be maintained through ongoing submarine maintenance and repair activities. It is foolhardy to think that Congress should resist pressure to continue this funding simply to preserve jobs. We understand the concerns and fears of the people of Connecticut and Rhode Island, seastruck by the thought of the people and the communities affected by the program termination in their adjustment to a difficult situation. However, at the same time, we believe it to be unconscionable to spend $1.5 billion for white elephants that would have no other mission than to serve as a floating museum piece.

There are too many other desperate needs in this society—to say nothing of a federal budget deficit of $250 billion—to build this cold war relic.

Supporting a mission of this kind is a waste of national resources. We urge you to support the McCain amendment to end this program.

Sincerely,


Monica Green, Peace Action; Bob Musil, Physicians for Social Responsibility; Caleb Rossiter, Project on Demilitarization; Democracy; Robin Costala, 20/20 Vision, National Project; Jennifer Weeks, Union of Concerned Scientists; Robert Alpern, Unitarian Universalist Association; George Crossman, United Church of Christ, Office for Church in Society; Jerry Genesio, Veterans for Peace; Edith Villapezo, Women Strike for Peace; Susan Shaer, Women’s Action for New Directions; Tim Barnier, World Federalist Association.

[From the New York Times, July 30, 1995]

QUETTNESS ARGUMENT FOR SUB WON’T WASH

To the Editor: I have a lot of respect for Secretary of the Navy John Dalton; I hate to see him fail prey to this flaw. We cannot be trying to justify the spending of $1.5 billion for the third Seawolf submarine (letter, July 24). Although I disagree with almost everything else in this letter, I must focus on his assertion that “the quietest submarines in the world today are operated by the Russians.”

This allegation is like the “missile gap” or the “bomber gap” or the “readiness gap.” When these were scrutinized, it was found they did not exist. Their sole purpose was to justify unwarranted defense spending. Does this “quickness gap” exist?

There are two aspects to quieting a submarine. The first takes place when the submarine is built. To say that our submarines are not as well trained as the Russians is false.

I never met a submarine officer who did not pride himself on his sub. Our submarines were the best in the world—by far. I am sorry to see this proud group stoop to chicanery to justify an unnecessary weapon.

John J. Shahana

Mr. McCain, Mr. President, I preserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: Who yields time?
Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, how much time does the Senator from Rhode Island wish to have?

Mr. PELL. Five minutes.

Mr. COHEN. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Rhode Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I rise today in strong opposition to the amendment offered by my colleague from Arizona, Mr. MCCAIN.

The Fiscal Year 1992 Defense Authorization Act authorized a third Seawolf submarine, commonly referred to as SSN-23. In 1992, Public Law 102-298 appropriated $540.2 million for advance procurement of critical long-lead items for SSN-23. Subsequent to this action, roughly another $400 million has been appropriated and spent on SSN-23 thus far, for a total of $940 million.

This amendment, which would deauthorize funding required for the completion of SSN-23, is opposed by the administration, is inconsistent with previous congressional action, and contradicts the findings of the Bottom-Up Review, the elaborate defense posture plan proposed by the Department of Defense as the blueprint for future weapon acquisition. In the Bottom-Up Review, the administration concluded that construction for the third Seawolf is the best, most cost-effective way to preserve the submarine industrial base. After much sober thought, numerous elaborate studies, and several thorough debates in this Chamber, the Department of Defense has concluded that completion of the third submarine would bridge the gap until we begin construction of the new attack submarine in fiscal year 1998.

Sustained, low-rate production is the most effective way to preserve the technology, design, and unique skills necessary to sustain our submarine industrial base. If a production gap occurs, the Navy has determined, and many observers concur, that the highly specialized submarine vendor base, consisting of over 1,000 firms in more than 40 States, will be jeopardized.

Mr. President, in addition to preserving unique skills and technology, completing the SSN-23 makes economic sense. In a recent letter to Chairman THURMOND, the Secretary of Defense confirmed the Chief of Staff, John Shalikashvili, state:

Completing SSN-23 is right for the taxpayer and right for our defense needs. The cost to complete SSN-23 is $1.5 billion. If SSN-23 were canceled, between $700 to $1,000 million in direct costs will still be incurred to existing contracts and to the New Attack Submarine program, which is in jeopardy. Submarine. Thus, the net cost of building SSN-23 at this point in the program is approximately $580 million to $800 million.

Moreover, completing the SSN-23 also makes sense from a security viewpoint. As the letter mentioned above, Secretary Perry and General Shalikashvili state that cancellation would deprive our Armed Forces of a needed military capability to counter the growing number of deployed improved Akula class submarines which are quieter than our improved 688 attack submarines.

Mr. President, SSN-23 is a necessary bridge to maintain a balanced critical industrial base as well as permit long-term competition in the submarine industry. Furthermore, this plan will assist in our national strategy to maintain our margin of undersea superiority, a truly critical area.

The Senate has, on several occasions, thoroughly debated and voted on this matter. And each year, the Senate decided to continue this program for the reasons I stated above.

It would seem both irrational and imprudent to cancel a program which would cost less to complete than to eliminate. It does not make sense from either a fiscal or national security viewpoint. The administration and the DOD strongly oppose this amendment, and urge you to reject it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter I mentioned above be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was so ordered, to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Sincerely,

JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI,
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

WILLIAM J. PERRY,
Secretary of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. COHEN. I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Connecticut.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, it has been used on many occasions before, but in the famous words of Yogi Berra, "It is deja vu all over again," with regard to the Seawolf. I rise in opposition to the amendment of my friend from Arizona which would terminate the SSN-23, the third and final Seawolf nuclear attack submarine.

I am going to make three points in opposition to the amendment. The first is that in finishing the Seawolf submarine, we are not just involved in a competition. We are producing a submarine that will be of military value immediately and, in fact, will be the best nuclear attack submarine in the world and will help us close what I will call a submarine gap that has opened up between Russia and the United States in favor of Russia.

Second, I will argue that the construction or the finishing of the third Seawolf is part of a carefully designed plan by the Pentagon to lead us to the construction of a new attack submarine, a smaller version of the Seawolf, smaller and less expensive.

Mr. President, no one seems to disagree with the contention that we need to build more submarines for our nation's security. But, as the older attack submarines live out their lifespan, what are we seeing in opposition to this amendment is that the best way to get to the next stage, which we all seem to agree on, is to complete the Seawolf submarine, the SSN-23, and to preserve the national capability to produce a submarine that will be of military value immediately and, in fact, will be the best nuclear attack submarine in the world and will help us close what I will call a submarine gap that has opened up between Russia and the United States in favor of Russia.

The Department of Defense has concluded that completion of the third submarine would bridge the gap until we begin construction of the new attack submarine in fiscal year 1998.

Sustained, low-rate production is the most effective way to preserve the technology, design, and unique skills necessary to sustain our submarine industrial base. If a production gap occurs, the Navy has determined, and many observers concur, that the highly specialized submarine vendor base, consisting of over 1,000 firms in more than 40 States, will be jeopardized.

Mr. President, in addition to preserving unique skills and technology, completing the SSN-23 makes economic sense. In a recent letter to Chairman THURMOND, the Secretary of Defense confirmed the Chief of Staff, John Shalikashvili, state:

Completing SSN-23 is right for the taxpayer and right for our defense needs. The cost to complete SSN-23 is $1.5 billion. If SSN-23 were canceled, between $700 to $1,000 million in direct costs will still be incurred to existing contracts and to the New Attack Submarine program, which is in jeopardy. Thus, the net cost of building SSN-23 at this point in the program is approximately $580 million to $800 million. Cancellation of SSN-23 would deprive the Navy of a needed military capability to counter the growing number of deployed improved Akula class submarines which are quieter than our improved 688 attack submarines.

The House National Security Committee in its bill supported submarine modernization by endorsing the national commitment to preserve two nuclear capable shipbuilders and by providing full funding for the continued development and advance procurement for a FY 1998 Seawolf submarine. The Department appreciates HNSC's support in this aspect.

On the other hand, we take exception to the proposed HNSC alternative industrial bridge plan. This plan spends nearly $1 billion to avoid building SSN-23 and to build a technology demonstrator submarine in place of a needed operational New Attack Submarine. The House plan poses execution problems in that it is under-funded and creates significant future commitment liability. Moreover, it causes SSN-21 and SSN-22 to be one-of-a-kind submarines which would drive up construction, operating, and support costs.

We believe the Department's plan merits the full support of Congress. It is the most straightforward and least approach to sustaining attack submarine force level requirements, while preserving two nuclear capable shipbuilders to provide the option for competition.

We ask your support for this very important program.

Sincerely,

JOHN M. SHALIKASHVILI,
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

WILLIAM J. PERRY,
Secretary of Defense.
And finally, just as a matter of business common sense, we have spent almost a billion dollars on the third Seawolf already. It does not make sense not to complete it.

Mr. President, let me go to the first argument. We are not debating production itself. We are debating whether the Navy needs it for its military value, not just because it enables us to produce the next generation of attack submarines at a lower price into the next century.

So let us not be confused as to what is fat and what is muscle in the defense budget that we are debating today. The President asked Congress to authorize this submarine, it is part of his budget and part of the plan which the Department of the Navy has laid out for shipbuilding into the next century.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Shalikashvili, has told us why we need this submarine. He has said:

Cancellation would deprive our Armed Forces of a needed military capability to counter a growing number of deployed improved Akula-class submarines—Russian subs—which are quieter than our improved 688I substrate submarines.

And the quietness of a submarine is critical to its effectiveness.

Mr. President, I will speak more about that in a moment.

The Secretary of Defense, continuing our national security administration, has urged us to stay with the Navy plan and to authorize the SSN-23.

Secretary Dalton has said:

We believe the Department’s plan merits the full support of Congress. It is the most straightforward and lowest-cost approach to sustaining attack submarine force level requirements.

Secretary of the Navy Dalton and Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Boorda have spent numerous hours testifying before congressional committees and meeting with individual Members of Congress to explain why they are convinced that the Seawolf is essential to our future security.

Secretary Dalton has said:

The builders of this submarine ** are a national treasure in knowledge and skills. We are gambling with a national treasure if we do not take steps to preserve it.

And Admiral Boorda, the top warfighter in the Navy today, says:

The Seawolf class submarine will ensure continued undersea superiority, a position the United States cannot give up.

Mr. President, I note also that as you listen to the best thinkers when they talk about the future of warfare and security citing particularly the technological revolution that is occurring in warfare, the submarine will play an increasingly central role because of its stealth, which is to say obviously that it is hard to detect at its best. It is under water, and because of the enormous range of capacities it has, not only to perform the traditional attack submarine function of hitting targets in the water or under the water, but being able to fire cruise missiles from standoff positions unseen at targets on land, being able to perform intelligence missions, being able to drop special forces into difficult situations, being able to move in shallow water and, in fact, being able to perform intelligence functions with very sophisticated technical equipment from a standoff, safe position.

Mr. President, there are many times on military authorizations when the Congress substitutes its judgment for that of the administration which is in power. I believe, however, that this is one time when we ought to listen carefully to the military experts and give them, as we always should, the benefit of the doubt.

The Armed Services Committee of this Senate spent many hours in hearings earlier this year seeking the views of those experts, and we all listened with care. And it is with some satisfaction that I note the support which the completion of the third Seawolf, after hearing all that testimony, received from members of the committee.

The Secretary of Defense, continuing our national security administration, has urged us to stay with the Navy plan and to authorize the SSN-23.

The Joint Staff examined submarine force level requirements necessary to support the Bottom-Up Review and concluded that the United States needs 10 to 12 Seawolf-quiet submarines by the year 2012. Since the Russian Navy has 6 fourth-generation-quiet submarines in the water today which are quieter than our 688I submarines with more under the water today, we are looking at a need for Seawolf-quiet submarines.

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most critical and timely contribution to achieving this essential warfighting capability.

The bottom line then in my view, after having questioned every witness who came before the Army Services Committee this week, is NOT that SSN-23 would be militarily helpful as one analyst asserted, but that it is essential to meeting valid military requirements.

Fourth, completing the third Seawolf is part of a plan which has been carefully developed by the Navy to ensure that this country can regain the tactical superiority it needs in undersea warfare and that we can maintain a national treasure, to use Admiral Boorda’s description—the submarine industrial base in its broadest sense, in its entirety—which we will need in the future. And we should note, that future is not very far off as I have already demonstrated.

Some critics try to argue that the Navy’s plan—building SSN-23 and then a new attack submarine which will be more affordable and more focused on the threats of the 21st century—is not well thought-out or based on analysis. These charges are flat wrong. In the past 3 years, there have been many different studies which have examined the submarine industrial base. The consensus of these studies has been that the most cost-effective approach to sustaining our ability to design and build nuclear submarines is through a low-rate production of submarines. One does not learn or create the skills necessary to build these highly sophisticated ships and their many unique components in a short period of time. If this industrial base is shut down, as we will risk if SSN-23 is not authorized, the costs of regenerating these essential skills will be prohibitive—if in fact they can be regenerated.

Let me turn then to a point which is often considered in this subject and which does a disservice to this debate and to this body. Some people try to describe the third Seawolf as a jobs program—an attempt to keep people working in spite of the fact that there is no sense to the program any more. Obviously, each of us in our own way wants to preserve jobs in our own State, and I, no less than any of our colleagues. But the fact is that even if this third Seawolf is built—as I believe it should and will be—the level of employment at Electric Boat in Connecticut and Rhode Island will go from a high of some 23,000 5 years ago to less than 14,000 by the end of this year and some 6,000 by the year 2000. That means some 17,000 workers at Electric Boat have or are going to lose their jobs as part of the effort to maintain our ability to build submarines into the next century.

The managers at Electric Boat do not have any hope that the job loss will still exist. They have been actively re-engineering and downsizing for a number of years to ensure that their company—a company with a long and proud history of submarine construction, a company made up of skilled and dedicated workers who don’t get rich doing the work they do, but do take great pride in producing the world’s finest submarines to protect our way of life—can continue to make submarines in the next century.

Those who might claim that the Seawolf is just a jobs program for two northeastern States—or that the Navy plan is submarines for everyone—are wrong and their observations are a disservice to the broader issues involved here, and an offense to the people whose jobs are going to be lost, even with the building of the third Seawolf.

Mr. President, we have been here before on this issue. But, I believe the issues I have raised today are more relevant and more important than ever before. The cold war is over—no one who supports the Seawolf believes otherwise. But that does not mean that this incredible submarine—the first of which has already been laid down and which is in the water at Groton today—is not militarily necessary and vital to our national security.

This has not been a perfect program. What weapons system ever is? For that matter, when was there an automobile was designed and produced without some problems? But the program is on a sound footing today. It will produce a submarine which has been requested by the President and which will meet a valid military requirement. This issue has been studied at length by the Armed Services Committee under the leadership of Senator Thurmond and, in particular, in the Seapower Subcommittee under the probing and thoughtful leadership of its chairman, Senator Cohen.

I urge my colleagues to support the Armed Services Committee position on this issue and to vote to authorize and fund completing third Seawolf. I will vote against the amendment by my colleague from Arizona and urge all Senators to do the same.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, shortly, on a $264 billion appropriation, or authorization, for the U.S. military services. I do not think anybody in this body will argue that the United States will always be a maritime nation. Indeed, Mr. President, 95 percent of our nation’s cargo is carried by ship. That is an astonishing figure to me. Yes, 5 percent is carried over land to Canada and Mexico, or by air; but 95 percent is carried by ship.

During the time I spent in the Navy Department, I was constantly aware that shipping is a relatively inexpensive way for a potential adversary to disrupt international commerce.

Far too often, the press reports that the Navy does not really need the Seawolf. We are told that it is just a jobs program that is not essential to the Navy. We are told that it is a ship solely designed to confront the Soviet Navy on the open ocean. This allegation is simply not true. I would like to refute it. The fact of the matter is that the third Seawolf has a valid military mission and will be instrumental in enabling the Navy to fulfill its national security obligations around the world.

Now, yes, the Soviet Union is gone, and its military forces inherited by Russia are undergoing substantial downsizing. There is no question about that. It is also very clear that the Russian Navy—in particular, its submarine force—has not been scaled back in the manner other components of the Russian military service have been. For example, it is estimated that by the year 2000, which is only 5 years from now, Russia will have about 122 submarines in its fleet, more than half of which will be advanced third-generation vessels. Already today, Russia has several operational submarines that are faster than the quietest United States submarine at sea. Russia’s latest submarine will be operational by the year 2000—the one under design now—and is expected to rival the capabilities of our best attack submarines.

To illustrate these advantages, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a February 12 article from Defense News documenting recent Russian submarine efforts. Particularly significant is the statement by the author of that article that there is no reason to expect the Russian design to be any less powerful than that of the United States. That is the very premise that we are arguing in this debate.

The chairman is going to propound a unanimous-consent agreement within a very short period of time. We have had to determine what amendments we have to this bill, and the only way we are going to move forward and get done by tomorrow evening, which is the expressed desire of the majority leader, is to get the amendments in and then we will begin to propound a unanimous consent on that and the ensuing time agreements.

I reserve the remainder of my time.
Russia Pours Resources into Submarine Improvement—Better Weapons, Sensors Will Pose Challenge to West

(By Robert Holzer)

Washington.—Despite enormous economic difficulties, the Russian government continues to invest in submarines and is expected to field a more advanced submarine force by 2000, according to U.S. Navy intelligence estimates.

While the total number of submarines in the Russian Navy's inventory will decline from today's level of 181 to 122 by 2000, the overall quality of that force will increase markedly, with more than half the fleet composed of more advanced third-generation submarines, according to the Navy's analysis.

"They are getting more out of their programs now in terms of research and development," Noman Polmar, an Huntington-based submarine design consultant and an expert on the Russian Navy, said Feb. 1. "They are putting a lot of resources into submarines."

Moreover, the Russians have started developing a new submarine class, called the Severovodinsk, that will be operational by 2000 and is expected to rival the capabilities of the best U.S. Navy attack submarines.

"Designed to emphasize improvements in silencing, sensor performance and weapons delivery, Severovodinsk is projected to outperform all the advanced Western submarines in many respects," according to the January 1995 report "Worldwide Submarine Proliferation in the Coming Decade," prepared by the Navy Intelligence.

The Russian Navy also is improving its mix of sea-based weapons, according to the Navy's report, and has two significant new weapons development projects.

One is described as an extremely fast rocket-powered torpedo that has no equivalent in the U.S. or other Western navies. The other is a new type of antiship cruise missile that would be launched from the torpedo tubes of future submarines and the Oscar II cruise-missile-carrying submarine.

To achieve marked improvements in its submarine fleet, the Russian military is making sacrifices in strategic bomber and rocket forces, surface ships, and tank, artillery and infantry capabilities, the report said.

Third-generation submarines will climb to 51 percent of the Russian submarine fleet by 2000, up from only 29 percent today, according to the Navy's report.

The percentage of less advanced, second-generation submarines remaining in the inventory will decline to 46 percent from today's level of 68 percent, according to the report.

The performance difference between second- and third-generation submarines is fairly dramatic, Navy sources noted, saying that third-generation Russian submarines incorporate advances in silencing and improved anti-submarine warfare systems, enhancing the submarine's undersea stealth.

Improved Russian submarine performance could greatly impact U.S. and Western views of anti-submarine warfare and lead to a reassessment of needed capabilities to counter this potential threat, Navy sources and military experts said.

"With the improved Akula submarine, they have already achieved acoustic parity with the (U.S. Navy's Los Angeles-class) SSN-688 class, and that is frightening," retired Vice Adm. Kauderer, president of the Annandale, Va-based Naval Submarine League, said Feb. 1.

Akula is an attack submarine that incorporates many of the advances the Russians have made in reducing the radiated noise of their submarines.

"We need to continue our research and development programs and produce new submarines," Kauderer said.

Mr. CHAFEE. Thankfully, today Russia is not a major adversary, and I am hopeful that this administration and future administrations will do everything possible to strengthen U.S.-Russian relations. We are all for that.

However, in these uncertain times, unforeseen political instability or a rise in anti-West nationalism could result in a genuine undersea threat in the future. That is a big nation.

Perhaps more importantly to the United States in the near term is Russia's sale of its very capable submarines to potential United States adversaries abroad, a move that poses a very serious challenge to our Navy.

There are many nations that recognize the cost effectiveness of submarines, even relatively unsophisticated ones: diesel power, for example.

Listen to this statistic, Mr. President. According to the Office of Naval Intelligence, more than 600 submarines are operational in the navies of 44 countries. That is an astonishing statistic. Mr. President, 44 nations have submarines. I have difficulty adding up what the 44 are.

Iran recently purchased two Kilo-class submarines from Russia. These vessels are operational today. Who would ever have thought Iran would have submarine capabilities? Kilo submarines are scheduled for delivery from Russia to Iran this year.

In addition, China—that great inland land-based power—intends to buy as many as 22 diesel-powered submarines from Russia over the next 5 years in its quest to enhance its military capability in the South China Sea.

What about North Korea? Who ever thought of North Korea as a great military power? Who would have thought it is an undersea power? Yet if you believe it, the world's fourth largest submarine force and could use these submarines in a variety of belligerent coastal missions.

Yes, the cold war is over and we are grateful for that. However, I think we ought to recognize that the world is still a dangerous place. That is why we have this massive defense bill before us.

Undersea threats remain a fact of life that we ask our military forces to address. I am convinced that completion of the Seawolf program with its third Seawolf will give the United States the ability to respond to these still potent submarine threats.

Contrary to what we sometimes hear in the press, the Seawolf's capabilities are more than the ability to engage the former Soviet Union in open ocean conflict. The Seawolf would be used to strike both land and sea targets with its cruise missiles, making it a versatile platform against any potential adversary. It will allow the Navy to covertly and quickly exert special operation forces.

The Seawolf will be given a wide variety of missions in our Navy of the future. As the director of submarine plans, Adm. Dennis Jones, said recently, "We must fundamentally change the way we will fight in the future."

Included among the undersea missions is a demo test next year to assess how a submerged submarine can control an unmanned aerial vehicle. This new mission and others are described in a June 12 article from the Defense News that I ask be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON.—Shedding decades of self-imposed isolation patrolling the open ocean, U.S. Navy submariners may soon control unmanned vehicles and communicate with each other in operations close to enemy shores.

Long accustomed to operating independently, submariners focused solely on countering the Soviet submarine threat, the U.S. submarine force seeks added capabilities in communications, sensors and weapons to perform shallow-water missions.

"One constant is that things are changing, not only for us, but for our enemies," Rear Adm. Dennis Jones, director of submarine plans, said in a June 6 briefing to the Navy Submarine League's annual symposium in Alexandria, Va. "We must fundamentally change the way we will fight in the future."

To accomplish this, the submarine force will conduct a demonstration effort over the next year to assess how a submerged submarine can control an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), Jones said.

Pentagon officials say the Navy will test the Predator UAV in this role. Built by General Atomics Aeronautical Systems Inc., San Diego, the Predator is scheduled for the last year as a priority system in U.S. military plans.

The Predator is a high-altitude endurance UAV that can loiter over a battle area for 200 hours without refueling. It can fly as high as 12,100 meters and carry a 180-kilogram payload. The payload can include sensor packages that provide insertions, even at night and in bad weather, to tactical commanders.

The Pentagon is dispatching several Predators now to monitor the situation in Bosnia, military sources said. Because submarines usually are the first weapon systems deployed off a potential enemy coastline, often collecting 24-hour reconnaissance and surveillance days or weeks before a crisis erupts, linking those operations with UAVs makes good tactical sense, military experts said.

"There is a lot of flexibility with that concept," Norman Polmar, a naval expert here, said June 7, noting that a submarine could simply leave the UAV operating over an area for an extended period and then come near the surface to tap into the data the system collected during its reconnaissance.

A submarine may even launch UAVs and retrieve them later at sea, Polmar said.

Although the submarine force has augmented its communication capabilities over the years, conveying information and data between submerged submarines is a new area of emphasis, Rear
Mr. CHAFEE. I hope I have helped to dispel the myth that the submarine is a relic of the cold war and we no longer need submarines. To the contrary, the Seawolf is a very relevant military platform to face the threat of the post-Soviet world. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing the McCain amendment.

I thank the Chair and thank the Senator from Maine.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURkowski. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURkowski. Thank you for yielding this time to the Senator from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. MURkowski. I thank my colleague from Maine. I will try and see if I cannot shave off some of those moments to move this along. I want to underscore and support the comments of the Senator from Arizona, trying to move this process along.

I am tempted to repeat what I have repeated on other occasions in this body or elsewhere the words of the famous Congressman from Arizona. Hav ing listened to an extensive debate and been the fourth or fifth speaker, he announced his embarrassment that something had been said on the subject but not everyone had said it. So I will take a few moments to share some thoughts about the pending matter.

Let me begin by commending my colleague from Connecticut, Senator LIEBERMAN, who serves on the committee, the chairman of the subcommittee, Senator COHEN of Maine, and of course my colleagues from Rhode Island as well.

My colleagues will be pleased to note that if we can successfully defeat this amendment, this may be the last debate on the Seawolf program, because this is the last Seawolf. That in itself may cause significant support to move in our direction, having heard for the last number of years on numerous occasions from colleagues across the country of their desire that this issue be resolved once and for all.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose the McCain amendment and once and for all put the Seawolf issue to bed, having completed the program.

Mr. President, I will underscore many things that have been said by my colleagues from Connecticut and Rhode Island about the importance here—and it needs to be emphasized, it would be another matter indeed if we were talking about a world in which this technology had lost its appeal. Unfortunately, or fortunately, depending upon your perspective, that is not the case.

In recent years, the junior Senator from Rhode Island pointed out, 44 nations that possess this technology. In fact, it seems to be growing in its appeal.

Again, I emphasize what has been said about Russia. All of us are deeply pleased with what has occurred in the collapse of the Berlin Wall, the end of the cold war. Again, I think we all appreciate the lack of clarity as to which direction Russia is going in. We all hope that it is going to continue to move in the direction of a democratic State which does not pose a threat to its neighbors or to others.

I do not think anyone would be prepared to stand on this floor today and say they were convinced that was going to be the ultimate result. If we cannot state that with absolute certainty, or the degree of certainty that seems to be the prudent course, to be mindful of the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the Senator from Maine, and others who have stood with us on this program over the years. It is obviously important to us in Connecticut.

But my colleague from Connecticut, my dear friend from Rhode Island, could not in good conscience stand here and ask our colleagues from across this country to support a program that did not contribute significantly to the long-term security needs of our Nation. No matter how important it is to us on a parochial level, that is not a justification to ever support one of these programs. As important as that is to us, the importance of this program is its contribution to the long-term national security needs of our Nation.

For those reasons, and with all due respect and affection for the author of this amendment, I urge the rejection of the proposal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SANTorum. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee for yielding this time. I want to start out by congratulating the Senators from Connecticut for their fine work on this project, particularly Senator LIEBERMAN, my colleague from Maine, and others who have worked so hard for our submarine program.

I come here as someone who in the past has been an opponent of the Seawolf. In fact, I introduced a bill that did away with funding this program, eliminating the 29 Seawolf submarines that were on the boards because I thought it was too costly, that it was a cold war program to replace a fully qualified Navy nuclear weder capable of welding the 3-inch steel hulls of the Seawolf class submarine. Mr. President, 7 years to acquire that technology. That is the apprenticeship, yard time, evaluations, and, finally, qualification to perform. We are talking about the nuclear reactor area of this submarine. Seven years to acquire that skill level.

I suggest to my colleagues, and I think they would agree, we should not abandon that capability. For cost, I agree with the Navy plan to go to a smaller, less expensive submarine program. But to get there, we have to finish what we have started. We have to complete this final boat of the Seawolf class.

Remember, there were 23 of these boats we talked about. We are now down to three. I say to my colleagues that to complete the program here, to stop the program when it is 45 percent complete, I think, is penny wise and pound foolish.

So, Mr. President, again I underscore the terrific work done by my colleague from Connecticut on the Armed Services Committee in making this case. I appreciate immensely the support of the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Maine, and others who have stood with us on this program over the years. It is obviously important to us in Connecticut.

But my colleague from Connecticut, my dear friend from Maine, and Senator LIEBERMAN, could not in good conscience stand here and ask our colleagues from across this country to support a program that did not contribute significantly to the long-term security needs of our Nation. No matter how important it is to us on a parochial level, that is not a justification to ever support one of these programs. As important as that is to us, the importance of this program is its contribution to the long-term national security needs of our Nation.

For those reasons, and with all due respect and affection for the author of this amendment, I urge the rejection of the proposal.
relic, that 29 of these submarines was far too many, the threat was not out there for that kind of expenditure of, really, tens of billions of dollars.

Having watched what has happened since 1991, and since I introduced that resolution, I have seen that the number of Seawolf submarines go from 29 to 3, and I have seen the Russian Navy still be the focal point, as was said earlier. What I have seen in response, in the past 4 years since the fall of the Soviet Union is keeping their eye on the ball of maintaining their capacity, their submarine capacity as really their focal point as to how they are going to be a world threat, militarily. That is where they have invested their money.

So, while I would not stand up here and support another 27 Seawolf submarines, I will say that, given the threat that is out there, given the legitimacy of the dollars invested and the capability of the Russian fleet, nuclear first-strike and attack submarine fleet, that this is a wise investment for us.

I repeat what the junior Senator from Connecticut said. We have a situation right now, and I agree with him. I do not want to see the United States and I do not want to see Russia realize this—where the Russians are in fact ahead of us in a very important military capability and that is submarines. They are ahead of us. They have quieter ships than we do.

That is stealth. You hear so much about stealth technology when it comes to the Air Force. That means you cannot see it on the radar and you can go in there and do things before anybody sees you. Stealth in a submarine is how quiet it is. If you cannot hear them you cannot find them. That is the situation we are in right now. We are sending our submariners out there, into the oceans of this world, in a sense blind—deaf to the threats that the former Soviet Union, the Russians are now putting forward. This is our response and it is an appropriate one. It is an appropriate place to invest those dollars.

We do so recognizing if we pull the plug on the third Seawolf we will waste a whole lot of money. Already, as has been said many times, $900 million is already appropriated for this submarine. We have over a third of the costs already in the submarine. To close it down would cost even more.

There are disputes. The Senator from Arizona, whom I greatly respect—I admire his ability to go into this defense budget and try to find areas where he believes there is waste. I respect that. There are some substantial disagreements as to the CBO calculations for the cost savings of the Seawolf submarine, discontinuing the Seawolf submarine. The Navy, in a document that was transmitted to me, says that they underestimated a $700 million project. They say the Seawolf project was, in fact, over the numbers that they originally recognized that by shutting off this third Seawolf we will likely end production of any kind of ships at Electric Boat, in Connecticut. They do not count for the shutdown of that facility or the costs that would be incurred in future shipbuilding as a result of having just one shipyard. I think it is a substantial one, not just for our industrial base—which I happen to believe is important—but for the competitiveness that is necessary in high-quality, low-cost ships in this country.

I want to mention just one final thing. I want to talk about the industrial base, not from a State that has a huge submarine industrial base, although I am on that side. I will say one of the other reasons I support this third Seawolf is because I do believe we need an industrial base of skilled technicians and companies that can produce this kind of very high-quality, very specific high-quality work. If we do not continue this bridge, which the third Seawolf turns out to be, into the new attack submarine, we will not only have that new attack submarine cost more as a result, but the submarine may not end up with as good a product.

So I come here as a reformed Seawolf opponent who understands this is a project, an investment that is worthwhile to combat a serious threat to preserve the industrial base that is essential to the military capability, production capability of our country. I support it wholeheartedly and oppose the amendment of the Senator from Arizona.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. President, the GAO report was before the Armed Services Committee on May 16, 1995 as follows: On page 6: . . . there is disagreement about a number of issues including Russia’s defense spending priorities, Russia’s ability to maintain its operating tempo and readiness and maintenance levels, and the future Russian force structure levels and production programs.

The GAO report goes on to say: The ONI report [Office of Navy Intelligence report] does not address factors that should be considered in determining the overall superiority of United States and Russian submarines, such as sensor processing, weapons, platform design, tactics, doctrine, and crew training.

Public reports, news accounts and, more importantly, other DOD publications, including the Annual Director of Naval Intelligence Posture Statement, present further information on some of the factors that affect submarine superiority. For example, these reports note: . . . a decline in the operating tempo of Russian submarines, order of battle, and construction programs.

They also note: Morale and discipline have deteriorated, personnel shortages are serious, and the frequency and scope of naval operations, training readiness and maintenance have declined.

Somebody said earlier, one of the Senators from Connecticut, I believe, we ought to use common sense here. Let us use common sense. Common sense shows us the condition of Russia today, the state of their military. This military could not even defeat the Chechynans. To believe, somehow, they come from some kind of superior shipyard with superior workmanship and do not need our nuclear program in the face of common sense.

Mr. President, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

I will quote the New York Times, Sunday, July 30, 1995: To The Editor:

I have a lot of respect for Secretary of the Navy John Dalton. I hate to see him fall prey to the sharks who are trying to justify the spending of $1.5 billion for the third Seawolf submarine.

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The allegation is like the “missile gap” or the “bomber gap” or the “readiness gap.” . . . Does this “quietness gap” exist?

There are two aspects to quieting a submarine. The first takes place when the submarine is built. To say our submarines are not built as well as Russian submarines condemns the very shipyard we are trying to keep operating.

The second aspect of quieting is in the operation of the ship. Is Secretary Dalton telling us that the crews of our submarines are not as well trained or as competent as the Russians? I never met a submarine officer who did not think our submarines were the best in the world—by far. I am sorry to see this proud group stoop to chicanery to justify an unnecessary weapon.

—John J. Shanan, Vice Admiral, retired.

Let us use common sense when we evaluate whether we need to spend another couple of billion dollars on a weapons system for which there is no compelling requirement.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise as a cosponsor and strong supporter of the amendment by Senator MCCAIN to terminate the third Seawolf submarine.

I want to thank the Senator from Arizona for his leadership on this issue and for his constant and tireless efforts to save the defense budget—and, indeed, the entire Federal budget—for wasteful and unnecessary spending.

Like the Senator from Arizona, I believe we must build a strong military that can respond to the rapidly changing threats America faces in the post-cold war world.

The Seawolf submarine, which was developed to counter a specific Soviet threat during the cold war, is simply outdated and irrelevant in this new era.

Mr. President, if we’re going to buy military equipment that’s behind the times, the least we could hope for is to get it at a cut-rate price. But this is not the case. The third Seawolf will cost $2.4 billion bringing the total for this program to more than $7 billion for just three submarines.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to terminate the Seawolf and save the taxpayers a minimum of $1.3 billion. Moreover, these savings could be used in future years as we determine the most efficient way to construct the next generation of nuclear submarines.
As the Senator from Arizona has repeated pointed out, this funding is needed for higher priority defense programs that will truly enhance our military readiness.

The McCain amendment has been strongly endorsed by numerous Government watchdog organizations, including the National Taxpayers Union, Citizens Against Government Waste, and Citizens for a Sound Economy.

Mr. President, let's stand with these groups and show the American taxpayers that the Congress supports responsible spending that will yield a strong and strategically sound national defense.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, how much time is remaining on this side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Twenty-four minutes and thirty-two seconds.

Mr. COHEN. I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the Senator from Arizona, who is a good friend and someone I have worked with since I came to the Senate and long before that time. He was advising me on military matters when he was with the Navy.

Bismark once observed that there are two things that do not change in this life: One is history and the other is geography.

Going back historically, we can look at the period of time during World War II. At that time we had over 5,000 ships in our fleet. We are now looking at downsizing to in the neighborhood of 340 or 348 ships.

So we have come from having such an armada of 5,000 ships capable of fighting during World War II down to about 340 to 350 ships. Obviously, they are much more capable today than they were in the past. But as the numbers have come down, we have insisted that the capability increase. And that is because the oceans have not diminished, and geography has not changed. The oceans are still roughly the same size. Our commitments have not diminished in any significant degree. We still are an island nation.

As my colleague from Rhode Island has said, we are likely to remain a naval power for the foreseeable future, hopefully for the indefinite future. Our commitment is to maintain the sea lanes of communication. That is our lifeblood, and no nation should ever have the capability of being able to interrupt that, to cut off that flow, to cut off the blood supply, the oxygen supply. We depend upon having access to the open ocean and having that access unchallenged.

So looking at history and looking at geography, we can say, well, we have downsized. The reality is the cold war is over. It does not mean there are no dangers left in this world. They are of a different magnitude and a different type. But they are dangers nonetheless.

As some of my colleagues who have spoken in opposition to the Senator from Arizona, the one thing we keep reminding ourselves is that the Russians, notwithstanding the state of their economy, continue to produce submarines. Now, they may not be operating at the same tempo that our submarines are operating, the morale of their sailors may be at a much lower level than the morale of our sailors, but that is the reality.

What has not changed is the number. They are still producing roughly the same numbers of submarines that they were at the height of the cold war. Some of that is due to fact that it is just inertia and it is a jobs program for the Russians. They have to do something. They might as well do something that they have been working on. They have to build more ships.

But the numbers ought to be of concern to all of us because at some point in time the tides might change. Our relationship with the Russians might change. It might get better. It might get worse. We do not know. We have no way of predicting the future. And we should never forget that they are our industrial base predicated upon the unknown; that since we cannot foresee the future, we should simply conform our industrial base to what exists currently. That would be a prescription for future disaster.

So we have to plan for the future taking into account the unknown, taking into account history, taking into account geography, and try to plan as best we can given the resources that are available.

That, I believe, is what the Navy has done. The Navy has said we would like to have two nuclear-capable shipyards. We are not prepared at this point in time to say there should be only one yard in America producing nuclear-capable ships—one yard—namely, Newport News. That may be the situation sometime in the future. We may not be able to afford more than one yard.

But the Navy is unwilling, given the unforeseen of the future, given the sort of chaotic situation which exists in the world today, to take that chance at this point in time. They are saying, "We are not willing to put all of our eggs in one basket. We do not know whether there will be a surreptitious attack upon that location. We do not know whether it will be a bolt out of the blue. We did not know whether it will be a natural catastrophe. We are unwilling to take the risk to put all of our shipbuilding into one yard."

We would like to see Electric Boat continue. And make no mistake about it, you cancel the third Seawolf and EB is out of business. They will shut down. Their 7,000 or 8,000 or 9,000 workers, whatever that figure is now—will be out of work. That may please the National Taxpayers Union and it may please the various groups that have come out in favor of this amendment saying it will save money. I do not think it will put millions of people on the welfare rolls. It will put them out of work. It will increase the deficit, no doubt, because we will simply have to pay for those welfare recipients and not have any income or revenues coming in from the taxpayers themselves.

So I am not sure it would be an appropriate tradeoff. If we were only engaged in one public works program, or we were simply talking about public works or dead-end jobs, sweeping streets, cleaning up garbage, that would be one thing. But we are talking about here highly skilled individuals, people who work in research and development, the capability of designing and then constructing the most complicated ships in the world—nuclear submarines.

It takes, as the Senator from Connecticut, Senator Dodd, indicated, 7 years to build a ship.

Ironically, I was just at a launching of the U.S.S. Maine in Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, ME. That is unsure at this point whether or not was launched. It was built by Electric Boat and commissioned at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. The president of the EB yard was there and pointed out that in World War II Electric Boat was coming out about one a month, or about one every other week. We are now down to producing one a year, or one and a half a year.

So times have changed, and we have to change accordingly. But it does not mean that we should sever the ability of this country to maintain an industrial capacity of skilled working people who are contributing substantially to our national security.

I can agree with much of what my colleague from Arizona has said. We come to a different conclusion on this. We are trying to keep Electric Boat in competition with Newport News for a little longer, at least because the Navy is unsure at this point whether or not we will ever have to build more than one ship a year, whether we will be able to support two yards. I think they are not prepared to say we can only afford one yard. I believe Admiral Boorda, or read the writings of Admiral Shanahan and others. But I would put that up against Admiral Boorda. I do not think Mike Boorda would come to the Congress or the U.S. Senate and misrepresent the facts. I do not think that he would suggest that this is something that is really necessary when it is not, that it is simply a jobs program for the Navy or for EB. I think that he is persuaded that the Navy does in fact need this ship in order to get us to the follow-on.

If you terminate the Seawolf right now, EB is not going to be in competition. That is very clear. We might as well say that Newport News will be the one yard that will be the follow-on to the Seawolf, the Centurion, or whatever it is going to be called.

That is a policy decision that we will be making here on the floor of the Senate, and some are prepared to make it. I do not for 1 minute question my friend from Arizona. He is someone who is expert in the field. He is someone who has dedicated himself to the
Mr. President, I wish to make one additional comment. That is that I think we ought to look at history also, and the history of Russia is that they have primarily been a land empire. They have concentrated their focus on expansion of their empire in adjacent areas. It was not until well into the cold war that the Soviet Union began to build a fleet and when they built that fleet, it was primarily for strategic purposes and for the delivery of strategic weaponry. I do not believe that we are now in a strategic confrontation with the United States any time soon. Again, it is common sense, as has been said on this floor on many occasions.

Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 24 minutes 55 seconds.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, a $1.15 billion vote deserves serious consideration by this body in this time of fiscal crisis. The Seawolf submarine program debate in the 6 years since the cold war ended, I have been routinely amazed—and disappointed—that the Senate cannot bring itself to terminate one of the most expensive, outdated, poorly managed programs in the entire budget—namely, the Seawolf submarine program.

Mr. President, there are several reasons to support the amendment that Senator MCCAIN and I are offering. First, the Seawolf is a cold war weapon with no modern mission. It was originally conceived as the ultimate United States weapon against Soviet ballistic missile submarines. It would operate 1,000 feet beneath the seas, quieter than the seas themselves. Its special sensors and computer systems would detect Soviet nuclear submarines well before the Seawolf could be observed. If this Nation were still in the grip of the cold war, we would probably be justified in proceeding with the Seawolf submarine. But, the cold war is over, and the system has no mission in the post-cold war world. Consequently, it should be terminated immediately.

Second, this program is poorly managed and the problems are such that I have little faith in the Navy’s estimate of how much money the taxpayers will be required to spend. The General Accounting Office now says that average cost of the first two subs will be well over $5 billion. There are significant cost overruns in virtually every aspect of this program. According to the GAO, the design contract was overrun by 131 percent, the production contract on the first sub is overrun by about 80 percent, and the average unit cost is overrun by about 250 percent.

Giving this hog more feed is not going to make it any leaner. The design for the first submarine is currently in its fifth revision and is behind schedule by half a year. Even though production began several years ago. With the proposed design changes in the SSN-23, additional delays and cost overruns are inevitable.

A third reason to terminate the Seawolf program is to restore accountability for the Navy’s poor acquisition management. There is no incentive for the Navy to perform long as funding is guaranteed. The guise of the submarine industrial base should not remove the Navy’s accountability for the Seawolf’s 250 percent cost overrun. This program is a dud, and we ought to let it fizzle.

A fourth reason to kill the Seawolf program is that funding a third Seawolf submarine takes money away from more important items. It is untenable to require service commanders to live off food stamps so that $100,000 a year defense contractors can remain employed in an endeavor that does not add to our national security. We have all heard stories of shortfalls in military readiness, due to insufficient funding.

A fifth reason to fund a third Seawolf submarine is that there are more cost-effective means of protecting the industrial base. One alternative approach to maintaining the submarine industrial base is allowing us to work on commercial projects, which Electric Boat is currently pursuing and should do so more aggressively in the future. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the costs of other alternatives, such as overhauls and modernization efforts, are much less than building and maintaining a third Seawolf.

We must also keep in mind that engineering expertise is protected by work on the new attack submarine and design changes on the first two Seawolfs. Furthermore, the submarine deactivation workload will ensure an industrial base well into the future. Finally, the Navy announced its intent to increase its reliance on commercial technologies in building the new attack submarine, and reduce its reliance on the submarine industrial base.

Several years ago, when Senator MCCAIN and I have moved to stop funding for the Seawolf, we garnered very few votes. Then, 2 days later, President Bush terminated the program in recognition that the cold war was over. Time and again, the program has been kept alive for political, rather than military, purposes. We can no longer afford to spend $1.5 billion for such reasons. I encourage my colleagues to vote to support our amendment.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, due to the exigencies of the hour and the efficiency of my friend from Connecticut, and, as my other friend, Senator LIEBERMAN, said, much of this debate has been covered in years past. I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time if my colleagues are so prepared. Senator COHEN is prepared to yield it back.

Mr. COHEN. I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?
There appears to be a sufficient second. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I would move to table the—

Mr. McCaIN. I say to my friend, if we do, we will bring up the amendment again and again until we get an up-or-down vote.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCAIn. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCaIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be a tabling motion, as in keeping with the previous unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can make a motion to table.

Mr. COHEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCaIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McCaIN. Mr. President, I have been asked to announce that the vote on this amendment—I ask unanimous consent that it be an up-or-down vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McCaIN. Mr. President, I have been asked to announce that the vote on this amendment—I ask unanimous consent that the motion be a tabling motion, as in keeping with the previous unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McCaIN. Mr. President, I have been asked to announce that the vote on this amendment—I ask unanimous consent that the vote occur at 8:10.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Several Senators addressed the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. DOLE. If I can get consent of the Senator BUMPERS, his amendment regarding export loan guarantees. There will be 30 minutes for debate divided in the usual form, with no second-degree amendments to be in order, and following the conclusion or yielding back of the time the Senate lay aside the amendment. That will follow the amendments by Senator McCaIN and—

Mr. McCaIN. If the leader will yield, I think the majority leader's unanimous consent is excellent. But I would point out we still do not have the list of amendments from the other side. I hope we could, at least by the close of business, get a complete list of amendments which would then be propounded as unanimous-consent agreement before we leave tonight. So at least it will narrow down the total number of amendments if we are to have any prospect whatsoever of finishing tomorrow night.

Mr. NUNN. If the leader will yield, we are working on that list. We will have a copy of it in another hour or so.

Mr. DOLE. Hopefully you are working it down.
Mr. NUNN. We are doing our best to work it down.

Mr. DOLE. Because let me indicate again, on Saturday we start off with the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill, and I am not certain when this bill will be back again. So, hopefully, if we can accommodate the manager, who has been working very hard—he lost 5 hours yesterday. We had 7 hours today on one amendment. They are trying to catch up here. So if we can keep our amendments to a minimum, in all certainty it will help the managers, who have done a good job.

We do want to accommodate the Senator from Arkansas. He has a funeral to attend tomorrow.

Mr. BUMPERs. Mr. President, let me correct that. I am sorry, I misled the leader. I am leaving here tomorrow night.

Mr. DOLE. That is fine. We still want to accommodate the Senator from Arkansas.

Is there any objection to the request on his amendment?

Mr. CHAFEE. He goes first under the request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DODD. Reserving the right to object, is the Thurmond amendment going to come before the Bumpers amendment?

Mr. DOLE. The amendment by Senator McCain will be next. That will be second-degree by Senator DODD. Following disposition of that, it will be Senator BUMPERs’ amendment, 30 minutes. Following that will be the DOE amendment which will take about 2 hours.

Mr. MCCAIN. And amendments to the DOE bill will be in order?

Mr. DOLE. Amendments to the DOE bill will be in order but we would like to have the votes on those tomorrow morning.

Mr. DODD. Reserving right to object, I have no objection to the unanimous-consent request as far as it relates to the amendment of Senator McCaIN or the amendment of Senator BUMPERs. But I do not consent to anything relating to the Thurmond amendment, the DOE.

Mr. DOLE. Let us get this part and then I will make the next request. Is there objection to this?

Mr. GORTON. Reserving the right to object, I say to the majority leader, on the DOE amendment I have some severe reservations.

Mr. DOLE. I have not made that request yet. That is going to be next. All right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Now, if I can have the DOE.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I understand that we are not going to be able to get an agreement. I will propose the consent agreement. So it may be we will have to have additional votes this evening. But I am going to ask consent, when Senator THURMOND offers an amendment reported on the S1 of the bill, and immediately after reading of the amendment, Senator EXON be recognized to offer a second-degree amendment to the Thurmond amendment, and there be 45 minutes of debate under the control of Senator THURMOND and 90 minutes under the control of Senator EXON.

Further, following the expiration or yielding of time, the Senator from Nevada, Senator REID, be recognized to offer an amendment in the second degree, pursuant to the provisions for which we will have 60 minutes, 40 minutes to Senator REID, 20 minutes to Senator THURMOND, and that the Senate proceed to vote on or in relation to the Exon amendment and on or in relation to the Thurmond immediately by a vote on the Thurmond amendment, as amended, if amended.

Mr. GORTON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. DOLE. We cannot get an agreement.

Does anybody else have any amendments that we can get agreements on? Why do we not go ahead? Let us go ahead and have the debate on this amendment and go ahead and have a vote on the first Bumpers amendment. Then we will try to determine what we can figure out in the next 30 minutes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2091
(Purpose: To limit the total amount that may be obligated or expended for procurement of the SSN-21, SSN-22, and SSN-23 Seawolf class submarines)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) proposes an amendment numbered 2092 to amendment No. 2091.

On page 1, line 7, strike out “$7,187,800,000” and insert in lieu thereof “$7,233,609,000”.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I make a point of order that the Senate is not in order. I know the Chair has a problem. But these are important amendments, and I hope the Chair will keep order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will come to order.

Mr. DODD. I yield to my colleague from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I know what my amendment is about. I would be prepared to ask my friend from Connecticut what his is. But I would like to briefly explain mine.

Last year the Congress adopted an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act that provided for a $7.2 billion procurement cost cap for the two Seawolf submarines.

The provision allows for the same automatic increases for inflation and labor law changes as the existing cap. It also exempts the future costs of outfitting in postdelivery for the submarines.

The amendment was necessary to control escalating costs of the program. Therefore, I offer an amendment to expand the existing cost caps to include the third Seawolf submarine, the purpose being to establish a procurement cost cap of $7.2 billion on the three Seawolf submarines.

The provision allows for the same automatic increases for inflation and labor law changes as the existing cap. It also exempts the future costs of outfitting in postdelivery for the submarines.

This is an amendment which will undergo congressional review and require authorizations and appropriations in the future.

For reasons which are not clear to me, the other body this year is recommending a repeal of the cost cap on
SSN-21 and SSN-22. I do not believe we can allow a return to the uncontrollable cost escalations we have seen on the first two submarines. I believe that imposing the same strict cost controls on the third Seawolf would be to the advantage of the American taxpayer.

I yield to my colleague from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Arizona.

Let me make this very brief. I happen to have had a conversation with my colleague from Arizona on this amendment. We disagreed obviously on the previous amendment. But the Senator from Arizona absolutely correct in what he is trying to do here.

We have a second-degree amendment that absolutely modifies the amendment being offered by the Senator from Arizona—modifies it up by $30 million, which I think we can reach agreement on here.

This is a mature program. I think a situation of support from Arizona now raises as to whether or not there should be a cost cap. There should be. I hope we will agree on matters such as this.

Mr. LIEBERMAN addressed the Chair.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, very briefly, we disagree with our friend from Arizona whether or not to finish the third Seawolf. We do not disagree on the question of whether or not there should be a cost cap. There should be. I hope we will agree to the second-degree amendment. We disagree on the question of whether we should complete the third Seawolf. The Senate has a 30-minute agreement on this, and there should be a cost cap. There should be. I hope we will agree to the second-degree amendment. We disagree on the question of whether we should complete the third Seawolf. The Senate has almost a 30-minute agreement on this, and there should be a cost cap.

On the question that the Senator from Arizona now raises as to whether there should be a cost cap, there is no disagreement. Senator Dodd and I and all the others who support the Seawolf feel probably even more strongly that there should be a cost cap. So I hope we can agree on a number and leave it at that. I thank the Chair.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, before I yield to my colleague from Arizona, I would like to thank my friend from Arizona for his gracious statement and say to him that, given a choice, I would much rather have him on my side than against me. I think it is important to have a real strong and conviction, and this is one of those cases where I end up after a fight respecting somebody more than I did before.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I want to associate myself with the remarks of my colleague from Connecticut.

My friend from Arizona and I, and I have been with each other over these many years. And there is no better fighter, no more honest Member of our body, no person who brings more integrity to a debate, and I appreciate how fairly he has raised this issue. I would have given us an opportunity to address it.

Mr. President, I would also like to commend our respective staffs, my colleague from Connecticut for his staff, and mine, Bob Gillich, who has done a tremendous job over the years on these issues, this one particularly and many others as well. I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Connecticut in the second degree.

The amendment (No. 2092) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now occurs on amendment No. 2091, as amended.

The amendment (No. 2091), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table the amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2091

(Purpose: To strike the bill provision concerning Defense Export Loan Guarantees) Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senate from Arkansas (Mr. Bumpers, for himself, Mr. Frick, Mr. Simon, and Mrs. Boxer), proposes an amendment numbered 2091.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike line 1 on page 353 through line 16 on page 357.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, we have a 30-minute agreement on this, but perhaps better yet, it is a very straightforward, simple amendment, we may be able to do it in less time than that, and I hope we can.

Right now, the United States totally dominates the foreign arms market. We sell 53 percent of all the arms in international trade. We also have four separate methods of financing these sales which help maintain our position of dominance.

First of all, the Arms Export Control Act allows the President to commit the U.S. Government to a loan guarantee or a grant.

Second the Export-Import Bank can finance any sale of technology as long as it is nonlethal. So we sell a lot of military hardware to countries that are financed by the Export-Import Bank.

Third we have foreign military financing which is a part of the foreign aid bill. We pick out the countries and give them grants to buy our weapons. And there is $1 billion for you and $1 billion for you. Come and buy whatever weapons you want until you use up that $1 billion. We can also subsidize loans with this program.

Fourth we have foreign military sales. Under this program the U.S. Government or a U.S. company sells arms to a foreign government.

The bill we are debating says four methods of financing arms are not enough. We have to have another one. And it directs with virtually no guidance the Defense Department to set up a program exactly like OPIC. Senators know what OPIC is. You pay a little fee and you get your loan guarantee.

That is all there is to this amendment. I say four is enough. Let me read you though just for entertainment purposes a list of the countries that arms sales merchants in this country will be selling arms to by simply paying a small fee to this new organization that the Defense Department is ordered under the bill to set up.

You are not looking at another S&L scandal, but you are looking at something that has the potential for a mini-S&L. We just got through writing off $7 billion to Egypt and $300 million to Jordan.

I do not want to refight those battles, but how do you feel about Burundi? Do you want to give loan guarantees to them? They already buy weapons from us.

Here is a list of roughly 100 countries that the contractors, the arms merchants of this already country sell arms to.

Now, the arms merchants are hot for this, and I do not blame them. How would you like to be able to sell $100 million worth of weapons to some Third World nation where 50 percent of the people are starving to death for a
little simple fee you pay on the front end.

Incidentally, there is not even a prohibition in this against financing the fee. Let us assume you have a $10 million sale. Let us assume the fee is $500,000. Just add that on. Make it a $10.5 million loan. Finance the whole thing. There is no prohibition against it.

But here is Burundi, Chad, Djibouti, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Namibia, Senegal, Zambia, Zimbabwe—100 of them. And someday in the future they will pay a little fee, and we will sell arms to them on credit. And the American taxpayer will assume the risk.

Now, Mr. President, I have a moral compunction about this. I make no bones about it. I have some moral reservation about how many arms we sell abroad. We keep forgetting that our weapons last longer than our friendships.

Do you know where the contras down in Nicaragua got most of their arms? They were the arms we left in Vietnam. The Vietnamese inherited a cache of weapons that would choke a mule, and a lot of them went to the contras in Nicaragua. What happened to all the Stingers we sent to Afghanistan? Why, our good friends the Iranians have about 30 of them.

If I said, we sell 53 percent of all the arms sold in the world, and the Pentagon estimates by the year 2004 we will sell 57 percent, and 59 percent of the all arms sales, somebody will say, “Well, if we don’t do it, somebody else will.” I heard that argument the first year I was in the Senate, and I still hear it. I say let someone else then.

This may influence some of you—The White House strongly supports this amendment. The administration does not want another method of financing weapons. And the Pentagon says this can only marginally affect the number of weapons that we are going to be selling abroad.

Mr. President, in 1993–1995, that time period, we sold $33 billion worth of weapons. Let me ask you this: Who here believes that this Nation is safer and stronger because we are selling anywhere from $10 to $20 billion worth of weapons abroad each year?

Now, Mr. President, let me say to my colleagues this is not the biggest item in this bill, but it is just another provision in which we ought not to get involved. I promise you we are going to be financing weapons to countries, and we are going to be forgiving the debts. We are going to be picking up all these bad loans. It is a very generous method. And there are a lot of Third World countries that will jump on this thing like a chicken after a June bug, and obviously the arms merchants will be tickled to death to sell the weapons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho?

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. President, the Bumpers amendment proposes to strike the language in the bill creating a self-financing defense export loan guarantee program at the Department of Defense. I underscore the fact that it is self-financing. All of the Members who support this measure also have a moral compass. The program provides financing to a very select list of countries for defense sales that meet all, all of the existing export controls and nonproliferation policies of the United States.

It is also important to note that this authority is not limited strictly to arms. In many cases American companies lose bids to maintain or upgrade previously sold U.S. military equipment because they cannot offer financing. The program in the defense authorization bill will allow U.S. companies and American workers to compete on a level playing field with our international competitors.

Today, almost every major arms exporter provides financing to support the export of their domestic products and services. Indeed, some purchasers now make financing a requirement before a company can bid on a proposed purchase. The program is financed by fees paid by the buyer or the seller.

The list of eligible countries—and it was interesting Senator BUMPERS went down a list of a number of countries, but the list of eligible countries is limited to our NATO allies, nonmajor allies, Central European countries moving toward democracy, and selected members of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group. Of the 185 members of United Nations, we only allow 37 countries to be eligible for these loan guarantees.

I would ask unanimous consent that the list of these 37 countries be printed in the record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

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<th>LIST OF ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES</th>
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<td>1. Albania</td>
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<td>19. Japan</td>
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. KEMPTHORNE addressed the Chair.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas. [Mr. BUMPERS].

Mr. President, I do not believe that section 1053—defense export loan guarantees—should be deleted or amended in any way.

I believe the language in the bill strikes the right balance. It authorizes the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to issue export guarantees for financing of sales or long term leases of defense articles or services to certain countries.

Under the provision contained in the bill, U.S. companies would be eligible to seek export financing guarantees to countries that are members of NATO, to countries designated as major non-NATO allies, to countries in Central...
Europe, provided the Secretary of State has first designated such country as having a democratic government, and to certain non-communist member countries of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization.

The financing won’t be free. Companies will be required to pay appropriate fees and interest charges comparable to those that non-defense exporters are charged by the U.S. Export/Import Bank.

During a period of reduced funding for purchases of weapons systems and other defense equipment, I believe that defense exports can make a significant difference with respect to whether our domestic industrial base will be sustained at levels sufficient to protect our national security.

I would remind my colleagues that we are not going to be the first country to offer such a program. We are way behind countries like France and Great Britain.

In 1989, I was successful in getting a much narrower defense export financing provision operational for 1 year—fiscal year 1990. During the brief life of that program, a United States company—Sikorsky won a highly competitive contract to sell Black Hawk helicopter to Turkey and major trading partners on that score. Many of them make no distinction between defense and non-defense exports in their export assistance programs.

The international defense market is incredibly competitive. Despite the fact that the U.S. defense industry produces some of the best equipment in the world, competitive financing can make or break the sale.

In 1989, I was successful in getting a very modest, 1 year, defense export financing provision included in the fiscal year 1990 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. In the 1 year that this provision was in effect it made a significant difference. I believe it is pragmatic about these matters. If every other country would back away from this kind of financing, then there would be no reason for us to be establishing such a program. But that isn’t likely to happen.

As to the assertion that this provision will permit the sales of arms around the world, I would say to my colleagues that is not accurate. I personally would not support a blanket authorization to finance the sale of defense equipment to every country around the globe.

The provision in the bill does not propose that approach. As I said earlier, the provision limits access to such financing to a select number of countries including NATO allies, major non-NATO allies, certain non-communist members of APEC, and several democratic countries in Central Europe, provided they remain on the democratic track.

Moreover, I would say to my colleagues, at a time when we are reducing defense expenditures for obvious reasons, an intelligent, well-thought-out financing scheme makes sense. It allows us to market defense equipment to nations with strong democratic institutions, who are our allies. It is a way of maintaining an industrial base without having to go the taxpayers in this country to support it.

The Senator from South Carolina is in full agreement. In fact, he arrived in the Senate this was an issue of great interest to me. As I mentioned earlier, in 1989, I was successful in getting a very modest, 1 year, defense export financing provision included in the fiscal year 1990 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. In the 1 year that this provision was in effect it made a significant difference.

Mr. President, this program is not new against the industrial base of our country. So for those reasons, I respectfully urge the rejection of the amendment offered by Senator BUMPERS.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the amendment offered by my distinguished colleague, Senator BUMPERS, of Arkansas. It would remove a very important program from the bill we have discussed in our committee and on the floor for the last several years.

According to studies conducted by the United States Trade Representative and others, the defense industry is laying off 20,000 workers every month and will continue to do so every month throughout the decade. One way to preserve these jobs is to help our industries export more defense products to our friends and allies. The loan guarantees is the one way to put U.S. defense contractors on a level playing field with our foreign competitors.

Other countries such as France and Great Britain provide such finance guarantees to their industries, and we should do likewise. The loan guarantee program establishing section 1053 is a no-cost program for U.S. taxpayers. The eligible countries are restricted to 37 of our allies and friends, and the controls on the sales of sensitive technologies are in no way relaxed.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. LIEBERMAN. No more than 5 minutes.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I yield 3 minutes.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I will try my best.

Mr. THURMOND. I yield 3 minutes.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. The Senator is a tough negotiator. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

As my colleagues before me have said, I thank the Senator from Idaho for his leadership on this issue.

I oppose the amendment offered by Senator BUMPERS. The point is that this is an attempt to help the defense industry of our country and our defense workers whose jobs are endangered for a reason that we are happy about, the end of the cold war. But they are not happy about it. And we ought to try the keep that base alive by helping them sell abroad.

The fact is that there is no source of export financing for arms exports available to American firms except at high commercial rates. The fact is that other countries are helping their firms dramatically with financing. I can give you one example. In Connecticut, where a Connecticut company actually moved over 70 good jobs from Connecticut to Canada in order to qualify for the export financing that the Canadian Government offers.

Mr. President, this program is not only self-financing but it is limited. Let me come back to the references that my friend from Arkansas made to Burundi and Chad and Senegal and others, the defense industry is laying off 20,000 workers every month and will continue to do so every month throughout the decade. One way to preserve these jobs is to help our industries export more defense products to our friends and allies. The loan guarantees is the one way to put U.S. defense contractors on a level playing field with our foreign competitors.

Other countries such as France and Great Britain provide such finance guarantees to their industries, and we should do likewise. The loan guarantee program establishing section 1053 is a no-cost program for U.S. taxpayers. The eligible countries are restricted to 37 of our allies and friends, and the controls on the sales of sensitive technologies are in no way relaxed.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. LIEBERMAN. The point is that this is an attempt to help the defense industry of our country and our defense workers whose jobs are endangered for a reason that we are happy about, the end of the cold war. But they are not happy about it. And we ought to try the keep that base alive by helping them sell abroad.

The fact is that there is no source of export financing for arms exports available to American firms except at high commercial rates. The fact is that other countries are helping their firms dramatically with financing. I can give you one example. In Connecticut, where a Connecticut company actually moved over 70 good jobs from Connecticut to Canada in order to qualify for the export financing that the Canadian Government offers.

Mr. President, this program is not only self-financing but it is limited. Let me come back to the references that my friend from Arkansas made to Burundi and Chad and Senegal and others, the defense industry is laying off 20,000 workers every month and will continue to do so every month throughout the decade. One way to preserve these jobs is to help our industries export more defense products to our friends and allies. The loan guarantees is the one way to put U.S. defense contractors on a level playing field with our foreign competitors.

Other countries such as France and Great Britain provide such finance guarantees to their industries, and we should do likewise. The loan guarantee program establishing section 1053 is a no-cost program for U.S. taxpayers. The eligible countries are restricted to 37 of our allies and friends, and the controls on the sales of sensitive technologies are in no way relaxed.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.
2540 of the bill. You have to be a member of NATO. You have to be a country designated as a major non-NATO ally. I think we are thinking here of countries like Israel. You have to be a country in Central Europe that has changed its form of government, and you have to be a non-communist country that was a member nation of the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation group, which includes countries like Korea, Singapore, et cetera. This is a good program: self-financing, no direct jobs; protect the military industrial base.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. REID addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. I would ask everyone would withhold while I ask for the unanimous-consent request.

I ask unanimous consent that Larry Ferrederer a congressional fellow assigned to my office be allowed floor privileges during the pendency of the action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, in just a moment I will yield to my good friend from Connecticut, but I just want to make a couple of points.

You know, the Senator from Connecticut just talked about jobs. I have to tell you this is one place where I think we are first. All of the arguments is to create jobs so we can sell weapons abroad.

As I said, those weapons always have a tendency to get into terrorist hands. They get into all kinds of hands. They wind up half the time being used against us. And in addition to that, an awful lot of the arms sales in this country are quid pro quo. We will sell you so many weapons, but we will also create so many jobs in your country that we hope to have some be other in the United States. It is a trade-off.

And when it comes to who is creditworthy, you have Mexico. We are bailing them out right now. They are eligible to buy weapons under this. Chile, they are eligible. All of the Pacific rim, 37 nations on here. I promise you even some of those nations in Central Europe are lousy credit risks. They are fine and we wish them well, but they are a lousy credit risk. We have no business setting up yet a fifth way to sell weapons in addition to the four we already have.

Finally, let me just read this White House position for whatever this is worth to my colleagues.

"The Administration has decided to establish a program to issue loan guarantees and surcharge against losses arising from the financing of defense exports to certain countries. The Administration opposes this program because the administration has not found it necessary given the availability of existing authority for transactions of this type and the substantial American presence in international markets for military equipment."

Mr. President, I yield 4 minutes to my distinguished friend from Maryland, Mr. SARBANES.

Mr. SARBANES addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. President, I rise in very strong support of the Bumpers amendment. I hear all these assertions by the opponents of this amendment that it is necessary in order to make the United States competitive in the international arms market. The better is, the United States absolutely dominates the international arms market right now—right now—and the U.S. percentage of the world's arms market has increased markedly over the last few years, ever since the imposition of the Soviet Union and other developments that have taken place.

So I say to my colleagues, first of all, the assertion that you need this program in order to be able to sell the arms does not square with the facts. The reality is we dominate the international arms market.

Second, I hear it asserted in some way as though there is no risk here. I think the term "self-financing" was used as though this thing is absolutely certain to pay its way. Clearly, that is not the case. Why are they seeking a Government guarantee? They are seeking a Government guarantee in order to insure against the risk which they otherwise would encounter in the private market. So, obviously, there is some risk connected with these arms sales; in some instances, potentially very heavy and substantial risks.

As my colleague from Arkansas has pointed out, there are a series of programs right now to encourage these arms sales. Others say what these other countries do. None of these other countries have anything like a foreign military loan program and a foreign military gift program the way the United States are already making very substantial provision for arms sales. Of course, those programs are very tightly controlled and circumscribed to ensure that the national interests of the United States are protected.

The administration has not sought this. It is my understanding that the Pentagon—in fact, I will ask my colleague from Arkansas, is it, in fact, correct that the Department of Defense is resistant to this proposal?

Mr. BUMPERS. Absolutely. The Defense Department says it is not needed, and the administration says it is not needed. As the Senator said, we have 53 percent of the arms market now, headed for 55. It is not as though we are not competitive.

Mr. SARBANES. That is the worldwide market. If you isolate some of the areas, including some of the areas that are covered in this bill, the U.S. percentage rises substantially over that.

Mr. BUMPERS. Exponentially.

Mr. SARBANES. A lot of the places that it does not, a lot of the NATO producers make their own arms. You standardize their products and you direct that to meet their standardization purposefully.

Some of the countries provided for here are high-risk countries—a country in Central Europe that recently changed its form of national governance financially whose are high-risk countries. Some of the Asian countries carry risks with them.

I am not quite clear where this comes from. The administration does not want it. They are not proposing it. They are resistant to it. We dominate the arms market. We understand the makers of arms want as many underwritings as they can possibly find. I think that is a given, and Members will recognize that. But whether it is wise to use money this way and to incur these kinds of risks by these guarantees, obviously there is a risk connected, and the provision recognizes that. To get up and assert somehow that this is a freebie, in every respect defies the basic rationale of the provisions that is in the bill.

So I urge my colleagues to support the Bumpers amendment. We ought not to start down this path. We have dealt with this issue before.

Let me simply say this. The last time you had such a provision in the law, it was extended out to cover other countries as well. When it first comes before you, it gives you a short list. Then the next year that list gets added to. Then the year after that, it gets added to. And pretty soon they say, "Well, we have to make this comprehensive now. We have covered so many countries that there is an insult connected with leaving a country out from this program." So then you make it comprehensive.

That is exactly what will happen—I am prepared to predict that on the floor tonight—if this provision stays in the legislation. I hope my colleagues will support the Bumpers amendment.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Bumpers] that would eliminate the defense export loan guarantee provision in this bill.

I believe that the loan guarantee provision will help maintain and may help to create jobs as our Nation reduces defense spending here at home. By aiding the sale of "made in the USA" military items to our close allies, we can lessen the pain of defense downsizing for hundreds of thousands of defense and aerospace workers across the country.

The entire Nation and, in particular, my home State of California, has been hard hit by defense downsizing, not to mention the recent base realignment and closure list. Hundreds of thousands of defense related jobs have been lost in California in the last 2 years, and this number is sadly expected to continue.

Continued exports of defense goods is vital to maintaining California's industrial resources. We can help to ease the transition for defense and aerospace
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. KEMPThorne. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. KEMPThorne. Mr. President, I thank the chairman of the Armed Services Committee for his courtesy.

We continually hear references to a variety of countries. I just want to drive the point home. The list of the 37 countries that are eligible for these loan guarantees are allies and friends, and you can keep reading all the countries all night long, but there are only 37 that are eligible, and also those 37 countries come under the entire export control and nonproliferation policy of the United States.

This language simply grants the authority to the administration to allow the loan guarantees. It does not require the administration to do so. It is an authority to do so.

So, Mr. President, again, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment because the language is here that is going to finally accomplish what we have been setting out to do for a number of years.

With that, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I yield the remaining 3 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DeBerman. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. I must say that I do not understand the opposition to this program that the Senator from Idaho and I and the Senator from Colorado have sponsored. We have the model for this in the private sector. It is the Eximbank, and it works very well to put American companies on a level playing field and protect American jobs.

Look, if somehow we were on the verge of achieving disarmament worldwide, I would say we should not be the only country out there selling weapons. The fact is, there is an active arms market, and one hand is behind our manufacturers when they go out to compete with other countries' manufacturers for contracts.

The fact is that we have a lot on the line. We have some defense companies that could close up and make our country less secure in the future, undercut our industrial base. The fact is, we could lose thousands of jobs without this kind of support. So I do not apologize. I think this is just giving the Department of Defense an asset to protect defense companies and the people who work for them and put us on an even playing field with other manufacturers around the world.

My friend from Idaho is absolutely right. Everything done here must be licensed under the Export Administration. There is no danger of proliferation in that sense. And I come back and say, Mexico was mentioned by the Senator from Arkansas, Chile was mentioned. They simply would not qualify. Of those 37 countries, the program mechanics are structured so that defaults are very, very unlikely.

I think this bill is good for America's national security and good for those who work in America and will not at all increase the proliferation of weapons throughout the world.

I thank the Chair. I hope my colleagues will vote against the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. THURMOND. Since time has expired on both sides, I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas has 1 minute.

Mr. BUMPERS. How much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas has 1 minute.

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I heard some ingenuous arguments, but the Senator from Connecticut saying we need to level the playing field when we already have 53 percent of the market headed for 60 percent is ingenious. I do not know how much more you can level this field.

But I would like to ask, on my time, the Senator from Idaho to tell me one country that we are going to finance under this provision that cannot buy weapons right now and to which you would want to provide loan guarantees.

Name one.

Mr. KEMPThorne. If the Senator will yield, Greece and Turkey are two countries.

Mr. BUMPERS. Why can they not buy weapons now?

Mr. KEMPThorne. They need to finance it, and they are allies.

Mr. BUMPERS. They cannot afford the weapons so we are going to sell them with loan guarantees under this new program? But...

Mr. SARBANES. If the Senator will yield, both of those countries receive financing under the foreign military loan program, with all of the conditions and restraints of that program. Both of those countries receive financing under that currently.

Mr. BUMPERS. And military financing. We have given both of those countries billions of dollars of weapons over the years under the foreign aid bill.

Mr. KEMPThorne. Mr. President, to conclude, Greece and Turkey are allies, and I am proud to stand with the American workers that would provide necessary materials to our allies.

Mr. BUMPERS. The whole reason this provision should be struck from the bill is because the only countries that need it are those whose credit is so bad that they cannot get weapons under the four existing programs for selling military equipment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the Bumpers amendment No. 2094.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 58, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 357 Leg.]

YEAS—41

Akaka
Ashcroft
Baucus
Bingaman
Breaux
Brown
Burns
Cannon
Campbell
Chafee
Chambliss
Cheney
Cochrane
Cohen
Cox
Craig
D’Amato
Dole
Dodd
Dodd
Faircloth
Feinstein
Ford
Garamendi
Gramm
Grassley
Harkin
Hatfield
Hollings
Bumpers
Huntsman
Inouye
Kempthorne
Kempthorne
Kerry
Kohl
Kyl
Lautenberg

NAYS—58

Abraham
Ashcroft
Baucus
Brown
Breaux
Brown
Burns
Campbell
Chafee
Cochran
Cohen
Covington
Craig
D’Amato
Dole
Dodd
Dodd
Faircloth
Feinstein
Frist
Gorton
Graham
Gramm
Grassley
Harkin
Hatfield
Hollings
Bumpers
Huntsman
Inouye
Jefflers
Kaseta
Kempthorne
Kempthorne
Kerry
Kohl
Kyl
Lautenberg

Nichles
Nunn
Packwood
Presler
Robb
Roth
Santorum
Shelby
Simon
Smith
Snow
Spector
Stevens
Thomas
Thompson
Thurmond
Warner

August 3, 1995

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
I therefore join with Senator WARNER in commending the Navy for its successful utilization of the Small Business Innovation Research Program in its development of the multipurpose processor. The multipurpose processor will be used to reduce risk and provide affordable technology for the new nuclear submarine, which will be developed within the next few years, as well as for the current U.S. submarine fleet.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I agree with my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia. The Senate demand that we continually look for the most cost effective solutions to our problems. That fact is particularly true with regard to Defense spending. The multipurpose processor is truly a cost effective and leadership in this area.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Idaho, with whom I have the distinct pleasure of serving on both the Armed Services and the Small Business Committees. It is indeed noteworthy that the two of us are engaging in this colloquy because the multipurpose processor program combines the best interests of our Nation's defense with those of American small business. Many innovative products developed by small businesses have contributed significantly to the strength of our Armed Forces over the years and I trust, with continued congressional support for the Small Business Innovation Research Program, they will continue to do so well into the future.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I agree with my colleague on that point as well. The continued success of American small business is vitally important to the economic health of our Nation. The multipurpose processor program is an important example of how a small business, Digital System Resources, Inc., has made an important contribution to the Nation's defense. Appropriately, American small business should have every opportunity to continue to make contributions to the national defense as well as to the other sectors of our economy.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, the Defense authorization bill now before the Senate contains the following provision: "(1) *** the Secretary of Defense should develop a program to ensure that covered beneficiaries who are eligible for Medicare *** and who reside in a region in which the TRICARE program has been implemented have adequate access to health care services after the implementation of the TRICARE program in that region; and "(2) to support strongly, as a means of ensuring such access, the reimbursement of the Department of Defense by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for health care services provided such beneficiaries at the medical treatment facilities of the Department of Defense."

Our military retirees are entitled to the medical benefits which they have become accustomed to when the TRICARE system is fully implemented. Medicare-eligible military retirees can receive care in military hospitals only on a space available basis. Consequently, these retirees are being put at the back of the line and in some cases must change health care providers after years of care in military treatment facilities. I am very concerned about this.

There must be an alternative to the current situation. Medicare funds should be transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services to the Department of Defense, so Medicare-eligible retirees will be able to use military health care facilities, with the costs covered by their Medicare benefits. I urge the approval of this legislation.

Mr. DOLE. Thirty minutes equally divided—15 minutes equally divided.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I rise to enter into a colloquy with the distinguished majority leader and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Is there any objection to that?

Mr. FORD. On what?

Mr. COHEN. This is on the ABM Treaty.

Mr. NUNN. I did not hear the request.

Mr. DOLE. Fifteen minutes equally divided on a Cohen amendment.

Is there any objection to that?

Mr. NUNN. I would suggest 30 minutes because most people on this side have not read the amendment.

Mr. DOLE. Thirty minutes equally divided.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to lay on the table be rescinded.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I want to join with my friend and colleague, the distinguished junior Senator from Idaho, in commending the Navy for its success in the Small Business Innovation Research Program in its development of the multipurpose processor. The multipurpose processor will be used to reduce risk and provide affordable technology for the new nuclear submarine, which will be developed within the next few years, as well as for the current U.S. submarine fleet.

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Mr. DOLE. Thirty minutes equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I rise to enter into a colloquy with the distinguished majority leader and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

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Mr. DOLE. Thirty minutes equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. No second-degree amendments. This would be followed by an amendment by the Senator from Georgia, Senator NUNN. As I understand, there is not any time agreement on cent of all heavy lift performed by the Air Force is provided by Air Force Reserves crewmembers. Another 25 percent occupy tactical airlift cockpits. There is no question where our Nation turns in time or need for airlift support.

Mr. DOLE. I could not agree more. The Air Force Reserve is the very backbone of our national airlift and I ask my colleagues to join with me in this amendment to restore the necessary and requested funds to maintain this vital program.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for raising this important issue. I had previously directed the respective committee staff to review this matter and have included a funding adjustment in the manager’s amendment. This adjustment would add $10 million to the Air Force Reserve account and reduce the Department of Defense wide activities by $10 million.

Mr. DOLE. I thank my colleague and good friend from South Carolina.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I join my friend from Connecticut in thanking the distinguished Senator and chairman of the committee for his cooperation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if I could have my colleagues’ attention? If I can just suggest the absence after quorum for 1 minute, we are about to type out the consent agreement. If we can reach an agreement there will be no more votes this evening. If not, we will just have to work through it.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, let me indicate to my colleagues that there will probably be additional votes tonight. There will be an amendment by Senator COHEN, 30 minutes equally divided—15 equally divided.

Mr. FORD. On what?

Mr. COHEN. This is on the ABM Treaty.

Mr. NUNN. I did not hear the request.

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Without objection, it is so ordered.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Now, I might say to my colleagues, I know there are dozens of amendments out there. We are trying to accommodate those who have the shortest times for debate, 30 minutes equally divided or 30 minutes we will try to rotate back and forth. It seems to me, if we are going to finish the bill, if everybody gets 2 hours, 3 hours, 4 hours, it is going to be 4 o’clock tomorrow afternoon after we take up 2 or 3 amendments and we cannot be on this bill Saturday.

I am not certain when we will get back on the bill. Senator THURMOND needs to leave tomorrow for an important family matter on Saturday. We will have votes on Saturday. We will be on at least one or two appropriations bills. If we should, by some miracle, finish this bill early tomorrow, we could go to Treasury-Postal tomorrow evening. If not, that will begin hopefully about 4 o’clock Saturday morning. And there are two amendments there that may require some debate. Beyond that, it should not take very long, according to the managers.

Following that, it would be our intention to begin to deal with welfare reform or to the Work Opportunity Act, or the Interior Appropriations bill.

So somebody asked me, what about Saturday. We have been saying for the last 2 weeks there will be votes on this bill every day after tomorrow Saturday, and there will be votes on Saturday, August 5.

AMENDMENT NO. 2089

Mr. COHEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk which originally was designated as being cosponsored by Senator NUNN. That was in error. Senator NUNN is not a cosponsor of the amendment. I sent to the desk, Senator Thune, an amendment, and I would ask unanimous consent that his name be withdrawn as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I have requested that the entire amendment not be read, but let me just point to the basic purpose behind the amendment and some of the pertinent language.

Mr. President, we had extended debate during the morning and afternoon dealing with the ABM Treaty. Senator LEVIN spent, I believe, roughly 6 or 7 hours debating this issue. And I think it has been resolved on a close vote but nonetheless resolved.

I had intended and now do offer this amendment for the purpose of at least clarifying what my intent was in supporting the legislation as it was developed by the Armed Services Committee in the DOD authorization bill.

Basically, I believe it should be our policy to develop a defensive capability against a limited or accidental launch of a nuclear weapon against the United States. I believe we have an absolute obligation to the American people to say that in the event that anyone were so mad as to launch an ICBM toward the United States or one should be launched accidentally, we ought to have a minimum capability of destroying that missile before it arrives on U.S. soil.

I find it really quite astonishing to think that we would represent to the American people that a missile somehow has been fired by accident or by miscalculation or madness, it is on its way to New York City, Washington, DC, Los Angeles, you name the city or town, and we have absolutely no way of stopping it. The best we can do is tell you that we will try to minimize the casualties; we will try to evacuate as quickly as possible after catastrophic damage has been done.

I think that is unacceptable to the American people given the fact that we are witnessing the concentration of missile technology on a fairly pervasive basis. And so what this amendment does is to express the sense of Congress on this matter.

Given the fundamental responsibility of the Government of the people to protect the security of the U.S., the increasingly serious threat posed to the United States by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, ballistic missile technology, and the effect this threat could have in constraining the options of the United States to act in time of crisis, it is the sense of the Senate that:

(1) it is in the supreme interest of the United States to defend itself from the threat of limited ballistic missile attack, whatever its source;

(2) the deployment of a multiple-site ground-based national missile defense system to protect against limited ballistic missile attack can strengthen strategic stability and deterrence;

(3) the policies, programs and requirements of subtitle C of title II of this Act can be accomplished through processes specified within, or consistent with, the ABM Treaty, which anticipates the need and provides the mission and amendment to the treaty.

Mr. President, what I am saying in this amendment is that whatever we do, we can do it consistent with the treaty, I want to stay within the limits of the treaty. The treaty allows us to seek to negotiate changes.

Originally we had a multiple-site ABM Treaty, two sites. We renegotiated it down to one site. With the changes of circumstances throughout the world, what we are asking is that we encourage the President to go to the Russians to seek to renegotiate the ABM Treaty for the purpose of allowing the Russians and the United States to have a effective capability against limited ballistic missile threats.

And so in this amendment the President is urged "to initiate negotiations with the Russian Federation to amend the ABM Treaty as necessary to provide for the national missile defense system as specified in section 238" to protect us from a limited ballistic attack.

And "(5)"—and here is another key point—
If the negotiations fail, the President is urged to consult with the Senate about the option of withdrawing the United States from the ABM Treaty in accordance with provisions of article XV of the treaty.

Mr. President, basically what this amendment says is, there is a potential threat that we ought to be facing and that we should seek to negotiate amendments to the ABM Treaty. That is contemplated by the treaty itself. So I am urging the President to seek to negotiate with the Russians, and in the event he is unsuccessful in those negotiations to gain amendments allowing the deployment by each party of a limited system, that he then come back to the Senate and consult with the Senate about whether we should stay in the ABM Treaty or get out of the treaty.

Mr. President, I believe that there is a fair expression of the sentiment that was expressed during the debates within the Armed Services Committee. I believe it is a fair expression of the sentiment on this side of the aisle. I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. NUNN addressed the Chair. "The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I urge all Members on both sides of the aisle to read this, of course, because some people may disagree with it, parts of it, particularly on my side of the aisle.

I do not disagree with anything in the Cohen resolution. I think it is helpful in the sense that it points in the right direction for the President to negotiate changes rather than simply assert that the line is clear and that we are not to negotiate. In the event he is unsuccessful, we ask that he turn to the Senate and at least consult with us as to whether we should stay in the treaty or get out of the treaty.

Mr. President, I believe that is a fair expression of the sentiment that was expressed during the debates within the Armed Services Committee. I believe it is a fair expression of the sentiment on this side of the aisle. I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. NUNN addressed the Chair. "The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I urge all Members on both sides of the aisle to read this, of course, because some people may disagree with it, parts of it, particularly on my side of the aisle.

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World country or an unauthorized launch or terrorist group that gets ahold of a ballistic missile or cruise missile. I want a defense against those. I am in favor of defense. I am in favor of amending the ABM Treaty, but I think we ought to do it through the procedures of international law and the procedure of American law, because a treaty is American law, and we are the ones who signed up for the ABM Treaty. It is our law now. It is the law of the land.

A treaty is the law of the land. We are saying disregard it in the underlying bill. I do not understand the logic, Mr. President. I cannot understand the logic of taking a step in the name of defending the people of America that is likely to end up having thousands of warheads pointed toward us while we spend 10 years and billions of dollars to figure out how to defend against a threat that is not yet here. I do not understand that logic.

Mr. President, I will vote for the Cohen amendment. It does not cure the underlying defects in the bill. I will have another amendment, in all likelihood. It depends on whether I have a chance to get it adopted. If I do not, then I will vote to leave the bill as it is now and people can make their choice. But if I do have a chance to have it adopted, I will have an amendment that sets forth very clearly what our policy is. Sufficiently what that would be is to set forth with a defensive system in this country that protects against unauthorized launches that protects against accidental launches, that protects against a third country defense, but that does so in compliance with the ABM Treaty.

Second, we ask the President to try to amend the ABM Treaty with amendments that would allow us to deploy that kind of system.

Third, if he fails to be able to amend it with the Russians—that is, if the Russians refuse—that we then consider our option of terminating our ABM obligations in accordance with article XV of the treaty itself, which says we can give 6 months notice and terminate those obligations.

Mr. President, to me, that is a sensible policy. In the meantime, we should not tie the hands of the President of the United States to negotiate. We ought to give the President the freedom to be able to have the executive branch, but we should not prevent the President from negotiating. We should not prevent him from negotiating a defense system here in this country. I happen to agree with the demarcation point in the bill. I think it is perfectly reasonable. I do not mind putting it as a matter of findings. I do not mind saying this is the policy of the demarcation point. But I do not want the President to be prevented from saying to the Russians, “This is what the Congress thinks and I would like for you to sign up to this.” We preclude him from even doing that. He cannot negotiate anything.

I do not believe that provision will stand, because I do not think it will become law. But if it does become law, I think it probably will be challenged on constitutional grounds. Nevertheless, that is where we are.

I urge my colleagues to agree with the findings in the Cohen amendment, to vote for it, because I think the provisions make us step in the right direction, but it does not cure what I consider to be fatal flaws of the underlying provisions.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator Nunn has 12 minutes; Senator Thurmond 4 minutes.

Mr. NUNN. How much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Four minutes and 40 seconds.

Mr. NUNN. I will not use the full 4 minutes to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in addition to the fact this amendment highlights the flaws in the underlying legislation because of what it does not address, it still says the President’s hands tied. He cannot negotiate. It still commits us to deploy a system which is in violation of the ABM Treaty. That all remains. But in addition to actually highlighting the flaws of the underlying bill and not curing it, this resolution raises two questions, in my mind.

First, it says that the President is urged to initiate negotiations with the Russian Federation to amend the ABM Treaty. The underlying bill also has sense-of-the-Senate language which is exactly the opposite, which says the President should cease all efforts to modify U.S. obligations under the ABM Treaty.

The Cohen language says initiate it, presumably as soon as you can. In section 238, the President is urged to initiate negotiations to amend the treaty. The bill, which is left untouched, has sense-of-the-Senate language which says cease all efforts until the Senate has completed its review process. It is just totally inconsistent with the underlying language. That is No. 1. But No. 2 is a question to my good friend from Maine.

When the resolution says that it is in the supreme interest of the United States to withdraw from the ABM Treaty, it left untouched, has sense-of-the-Senate language which says cease all efforts until the Senate has completed its review process. It is just totally inconsistent with the underlying language. That is No. 1. But No. 2 is a question to my good friend from Maine.

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know Senator THURMOND is, he is going to finish it by 6 tomorrow night, or earlier, more or less.

This will be the last vote tonight, but I say to my colleagues on both sides, the managers are here, the staffs are here. A lot of the amendments have great merit and are going to be accepted. This is an opportunity to have your support. Then the managers will determine what time we start tomorrow morning and whether we start on the agreement we have or some other amendment. That will be up to the managers.

I thank my colleagues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senator COHEN has 8 minutes, and Senator NUNN has 1 minute.

Mr. COHEN. I yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. NUNN. I yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN].

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LOTT. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 358 Leg.]

YEAS—69

Abraham
Ashcroft
Baucus
Bennett
Bond
Breault
Brown
Bryan
Burns
Campbell
Chafee
Coast
Coehorn
Cochran
Cohen
Conrad
Covek
Craig
D’Amato
DeWine
Dole
Dominici
Exon
Faircloth
NAYs—26

Akaka
Biden
Bingaman
Boxer
Bradley
Bumpers
Byrd
Murray
Pell
Rockefeller
Simon
Dodd
Helms
Inouye
Johnston
Smith

NOT VOTING—5

Harkin
Feingold
Dorgan
Daschle
Lieberman

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE
August 3, 1995
S11307

The amendment we are offering requires the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of EPA to act jointly to...
identify the non-sewage discharges from ships that need attention.

For each discharge that has a significant adverse impact, EPA and DOD would identify an appropriate pollution control technology or management practice to reduce the pollution.

These standards would only apply to ships of the Armed Forces and the Coast Guard.

Once the Federal regulations are in place, the States would be preempted. A State could not impose its own, inconsistent, regulations. But if a State identified a particularly sensitive coastal or marine area, it could establish a so-called “no-discharge zone” where all discharges of a particular type would be banned.

Mr. President, the Navy is to be congratulated for this effort. It will improve water quality in our estuaries and ocean waters. I am pleased that the Senate has moved this legislation quickly to assist the Navy in its efforts.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, this amendment has been cleared on this side of the aisle. I urge its adoption.

Mr. W. WARNER. Mr. President, I think it is appropriate now to call for the vote.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2096) was agreed to.

Mr. W. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the motion to table is agreed to.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2096

(Purpose: To make funds available for the Troops to Teachers program and the Troops to Cops program)

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I inquire of my friend from Virginia. We have two amendments I would like to present. They have been cleared, but I want to check with my friend before I send them to the desk, by Senator PHYOR and Senator FEINSTEIN.

The two amendments coupled together are the “Troops to Teachers” and the “Troops to Cops” program. The amendments provide $42 million for the “Troops to Teachers” program, offset from excess military personnel funds, and provides $10 million for the “Troops to Cops program,” offset from the same source. Mr. President, “Troops to Teachers” was created by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1993 as part of the Transition Assistance Program, designed to help service members affected by downsizing.

Troops to Cops was added to the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994. Individuals can receive a $5,000 stipend to assist in obtaining the necessary training and certification.

In addition, if a service member is part of an early 15-year retirement, the individual will receive time or credit for up to 5 years if he or she completes 5 years of teaching or law enforcement assignment.

That was an amendment that I proposed that became law, and I think it is working out quite well.

The school systems or law enforcement agencies that hire a participant receives funds to assist in paying the salary ranging from up to $25,000 for an individual’s first year down to $2,500 for an individual’s fifth year.

There is a win-win program benefiting separating service members, helping them get employment, and helping our Nation. Frankly, we will never have this reservoir of talented people coming out into the job market from the military in this number of people in any period in the future that I can envision at this point because this is part of the drawdown in our military. We have literally tens of thousands of people in the military that are extremely well qualified in math and science and languages, and encouraging them and facilitating them going into teaching and going into law enforcement at the local level and helping the States and local governments not only helping the State and local government but helping the military and strengthening our Nation.

So these amendments provide for prudent steps. Troops to Teachers receives $65 million in fiscal year 1995. This amendment calls for $42 million, which is a reduced program. The drawdown is being reduced.

These will not be permanent programs. After you get through the drawdown and you level off the military personnel, then you would not, in all likelihood, have these programs.

The Troops to Cops program receives $15 million in fiscal year 1995. This amendment calls for $10 million, which is a substantial reduction.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senate from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], for Mr. PHYOR for himself, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN, proposes an amendment numbered 2096, on page 137, after line 24, add the following:

SEC. 389. FUNDING FOR TROOPS TO T eachers AND TROOPS TO COPS PROGRAM.

(a) FUNDING.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 491—

(1) $32,000,000 shall be available for the Troops-to-Teachers program; and

(2) $10,000,000 shall be available for the Troops-to-Cops program.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section:

(1) The term “Troops-to-Cops program” means the program of assistance to separated members of the Armed Forces to obtain employment with law enforcement agencies established, or carried out, under section 1132 of title 10, United States Code;

(2) The term “Troops-to-Teachers program” means the program of assistance to...
Mr. President, that is exactly what this program is all about—helping military personnel make the transition into a productive life in public service. These individuals are the centerpiece of the program.

Eliminating funding for Troops to Teachwork would mean turning our backs on the military service members who served their country on the battlefield, and who now want to continue their service in the classroom. This program truly deserves our full support.

TROOPS TO COPS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas which provides $10 million for the Troops-to-Teachers Program and $42 million for the Troops-to-Teachers Program. I am happy to be an original cosponsor of this important amendment.

Senator Pryor has discussed the Troops-to-Teachers Program, and I would like to focus on the Troops-to-Cops Program.

The program—administered by the Justice Department in coordination with the Department of Defense—provides $5,000 per officer for training to local police departments to hire former military personnel as law enforcement officers. This funding can be used to support the following: tuition at a police training academy; costs of local “compliance” training if the veteran attended an out-of-state police academy; costs of specialized training in community policing.

Local law enforcement agencies can use Troops to Cops funds to pay for training of eligible recently separated military personnel.

Troops to Cops was initially authorized in the 1994 DOD authorization bill. Last year, the Appropriations Committee provided $15 million for this program. The fiscal year 1995 funding bill will provide $1 billion to give back to 3,000 former military personnel who elect to become law enforcement officers. I am proposing to provide $10 million more in fiscal year 1996 to provide training for 2,000 more.

For an investment of $25 million over 2 years, Congress has an opportunity to help provide good jobs for our former military personnel and make our streets safer. In my view, few Government programs offer such a win-win scenario as this program does. Troops to Cops is a win-win program. This investment is important because it helps our communities recruit quality law enforcement officers; At the same time it utilizes the tremendous wealth of skilled military personnel who are transitioning to new jobs as a result of the defense downsizing.

Troops to Cops is a transitional benefit for troops affected by downsizing. In fiscal year 1994 alone, 291,000 troops were separated from the armed forces.

The Department of Justice is in the process of administering this program as a part of the overall COPS Program. Applications for the funds are due on August 15, 1995, and the COPS office anticipates making its awards by the end of September. The delay in implementation of this program is due to the emphasis on actually getting the crime bill’s funding for officers to the police and sheriff’s departments. Troops to Cops is follow-on funding to help make this program work.

The Department of Justice is expecting applications for this program to far exceed the ability they have to provide funding. And, the Department of Defense expects the demand among military personnel to far exceed funding that is currently available for Troops to Cops.

According to the Defense Department’s Office of Transition Support and Services, one of the most asked about post-military careers at DOD job fairs is law enforcement. Many veterans want to work in law enforcement, and police and sheriffs departments are often eager to hire them.

The $32 million authorized by this amendment en total is fully offset. According to the Congressional Budget Office, section 431 of the bill contains $32 million more than is needed to implement the military personnel programs of the Department of Defense. So this amendment would increase the net savings over the original Armed Services Committee proposal.

The Troops-to-Cops Program is supported by a variety of cities, police departments and veterans organizations, including: American Legion; American Legion Auxiliary; city of Long Beach, CA; Los Angeles County Professional Peace Officers Association; city of Virginia Beach, VA; city of Los Angeles; city and county of Denver, CO; city of Miami, FL; Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.; Los Angeles Police Protective League; and The American Legion.

Troops to Cops is a win-win program for defense conversion and law enforcement. This amendment would provide funding to hire former military personnel who served their country, as well as to our communities across the country to make their streets safer.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment which would authorize $10 million to continue the work of the Troops-to-Cops Program.

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I rise as a cosponsor of this amendment to support authorizing the Troops-to-Teachers Program. This amendment provides a vital transition benefit for service members leaving the military because of downsizing. In 1993, the Congress authorized this innovative program which benefits both departing service members and school systems across our country which are having difficulty attracting quality teachers.

Troops-to-Teachers has two parts. First, it provides financial assistance to service members to help them get the certification necessary to work as a teacher or teacher’s aide. Second, it provides funds over a 5-year time frame to school systems that hire program graduates to defray the individual’s...
salary costs in decreasing increments. This allows the school system the time to find the means of paying for that teacher’s salary.

The statistics back up the value of the Troops-to-Teachers Program. 8,600 individuals have applied to the program. Over 800 individuals are currently undergoing certification training in 45 states; Over 300 individuals have been hired so far in 35 States; 150 school districts nationwide are employing participants in this program.

Clearly this program is a winner for all involved, both the men and women who have served their country and our children who are going to benefit from not just their teaching abilities, but their service as role models. I strongly support efforts to make sure that this program continues.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, we are prepared to accept the amendment. It is acceptable.

Mr. NUNN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WARNER. Senator PAYNE is the prime author of the “Troops to Teachers” amendment, and Senator FEINSTEIN is the prime author of the “Troops to Cops” part of this amendment.

They have both worked diligently in this entire area, and in the transition of our military personnel, which has been a very large success.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas.

The amendment (No. 2096) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2097

(Purpose: To ensure the preservation of the ammunition industrial base of the United States)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Kansas, Mr. DOLE, I offer an amendment which pertains to ammunition procurement and management. I send the amendment to the desk and ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), for Mr. DOLE, proposes an amendment numbered 2097.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 314, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 823. PRESERVATION OF AMMUNITION INDUSTRIAL BASE.

(A) REVIEW OF AMMUNITION PROCUREMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.—(1) Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall commence a review of the ammunition procurement and management programs of the Department of Defense, including the planning for, budgeting for, administration, and carrying out of such programs.

(B) The capability of the ammunition procurement and management programs of the Department of Defense to meet the ammunition requirements of the Armed Forces.

(C) The practicability and desirability of privatizing such ammunition production facilities.

(D) The practicability and desirability of using integrated budget planning among the Armed Forces for the procurement of ammunition.

The amendment includes an assessment of the following matters:

(I) Establishing the practicability and desirability of using centralized procurement practices to procure all ammunition required by the Armed Forces.

(ii) Establishing and implementing policy for ammunition and management programs of the Department of Defense.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), in light of these enormous changes, it is appropriate to look at review of the Department of Defense’s programs, including the planning for, budgeting for, and the administration and execution of ammunition procurement and management programs of the Department of Defense, including the planning for, budgeting for, administration, and carrying out of such programs.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the amendment I propose today requires the Secretary of Defense to initiate a review of the ammunition procurement and management programs of the Department of Defense.

The ammunition industrial base has undergone dramatic reductions in the years following the Vietnam War. Built principally during World War II, the base consisted of a large number of expansive, government-owned manufacturing plants combined with hundreds of private sector major component and end-item manufacturing plants, and thousands of second and third tier subcontract facilities, all designed to produce large volumes of munitions to fight another worldwide conflict. The end of the cold war triggered a comprehensive reassessment and restructuring of the national security strategy. Concurrently, the ammunition requirements of the Armed Forces were precipitously reduced and the production of ammunition declined to the lowest level since before the Vietnam war. This reduced business for the industrial base has decimated what was once a versatile, robust, and energetic industry. Of the 286 major munitions companies which existed in 1978 only 52 are projected to be in business by the end of 1995, an 82 percent reduction. At the same time the Government production base has declined from 32 to 19 facilities. Only 9 of those remaining 19 plants are being actively workloaded with production.

In light of these enormous changes, it is appropriate to review how the Department of Defense plans budgets, conducts, and manages ammunition procurement and production. My amendment directs the Secretary to

initiate such a review, aimed at restructuring the entire munitions infrastructure with three objectives in mind: Elimination of management review layering in the planning, budgeting, and execution of ammunition programs; fixing the accountability for decisions and production or elimination of Government ownership of production equipment and facilities, while preserving a robust and responsive ammunition production industrial base.

Summed up, the overall objective of the study is to recommend changes which will reduce the cost to the U.S. Government of providing munitions to our Armed Forces both in peace and during war while making the industrial base more responsive to our war fighters’ needs.

Mr. WARNER. I believe this amendment has been cleared by the other side.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, this amendment has been cleared on this side. I urge the Senate to approve the amendment.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas.

The amendment (No. 2097) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2098

(Purpose: To modify the authority to transfer funds regarding foreign currency fluctuations so that the authority does not apply to appropriations for fiscal years before fiscal year 1996)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, Mr. THURMOND, I offer an amendment to modify section 1006, which is transfer authority regarding funds available for foreign currency fluctuations and eliminate the direct spending costs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), for Mr. THURMOND, proposes an amendment numbered 2098.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 328, line 19, strike out “1994” and insert in lieu thereof “1995”.

On page 329, line 18, strike out “1993” and insert in lieu thereof “1995”.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, this amendment modifies section 1106, transfer authority regarding funds available for foreign currency fluctuations to eliminate the direct spending costs. When the committee adopted this provision during our markup, we
that, during or after the period described in paragraph (1) and before the date of the enactment of this Act, was authorized by law or under the regulations of the Department of Defense for intelligence or was concerned to be awarded to a person for an act, achievement, or service performed by that person while serving on active duty.

(b) REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(1) The Secretary of each military department shall review all recommendations for awards of decorations for acts, achievements, or service described in subsection (a)(1) that have been received by the Secretary during the period of the review.

(2) The Secretary shall begin the review within 30 days of the enactment of this Act and shall complete the review within one year after such date.

(3) The Secretary may use the same processes for carrying out the review as the Secretary uses for reviewing other recommendations for awarding decorations to members of the armed forces or armed forces under the Secretary’s jurisdiction for acts, achievements, or service.

(4) The Secretary may reject a recommendation if the Secretary determines that there is a justifiable basis for concluding that the recommendation is specious.

(5) The Secretary shall take reasonable actions to publicize widely the opportunity to recommend awards of decorations under this section.

(a) WAIVER ON RESTRICTIONS OF AWARDS.

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(2) The Secretary shall begin the review within 30 days of the enactment of this Act and shall complete the review within one year after such date.

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(4) The Secretary may reject a recommendation if the Secretary determines that there is a justifiable basis for concluding that the recommendation is specious.

(5) The Secretary shall take reasonable actions to publicize widely the opportunity to recommend awards of decorations under this section.

(6)(A) Upon completing the review, the Secretary shall submit a report on the review to the Committee on Armed Forces of the Senate and the Committee on National Security of the House of Representatives.

(B) The report shall contain the following information on each recommendation for an award reviewed:

(i) A summary of the recommendation.

(ii) The findings resulting from the review.

(iii) The final action taken on the recommendation.

(iv) Administrative or legislative recommendations to improve award procedures with respect to military intelligence personnel.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “active duty” has the meaning given such term in section 101(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL AWARDS

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to offer an amendment that would improve section 543 of the pending measure, which concerns awards and decorations for military intelligence personnel.

As my colleagues are aware, recommendations for the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, and other awards must be submitted and acted upon within a certain time frame. For example, for the Medal of Honor, the Medal of Honor must be recommended within 2 years of an act, and awarded within 3; for the Navy, the applicable dates are 3 years and 5 years, respectively. These limits were imposed by Congress to ensure that an award, and particularly the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross, is awarded within the 3 or 5 year statutory period.

During the course of the war, Detachment 101 cleared the enemy from a 10,000 square mile area, sabotaged the Japanese railway system, and gathered important intelligence activities and capabilities. COL Elfier displayed extraordinary personal courage on numerous occasions, including one instance in which he commanded a small, unarmed vessel through 450 miles of Japanese controlled waters to rescue 10 crewmembers of a downed B-24 bomber in the Bay of Bengal.

While COL Elfier received several citations, the covert conditions under which he operated prevented his being nominated for the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross, either of which he clearly merits.

Another example is LTC Richard Sakakida, who served as an Army undercover agent in the Philippines during the Second World War. LTC Sakakida was captured by the Japanese shortly after the fall of Corregidor and subjected to excruciating torture; incredibly, he steadfastly refused to divulge his mission as an American intelligence agent. Later, after gaining the confidence of his captors, he established a spy network within Japanese Army headquarters and was able to send important combat intelligence to the Allies through Filipino guerrillas whom he had recruited as couriers.

Some of this information may have led to the destruction of a major Japanese naval task force preparing to invade Australia.

During this period, he also engineered the escape of hundreds of Filipino guerrillas from prison, yet he himself remained behind in order to continue his intelligence activities. Today, because his mission was undertaken in complete secrecy, and because his direct superiors died or were killed during the war, he was never considered for an award for valor. Yet, now that my hero is here today, he is ineligible for awards such as the Medal of Honor or DSC because of the statutory deadlines that apply to such awards.

Mr. President, these are but two examples of military intelligence operatives whose courageous deeds have never been fully acknowledged. The U.S. Army Intelligence Center has...
identified other deserving individuals who were overlooked because of secrecy. Undoubtedly there are others, less well known, who have never been recognized for their intelligence-related accomplishments.

Earlier, Mr. President, I had the pleasure of working with members of the Armed Services Committee on an initiative to assist deserving individuals such as COL Eifler and LTC Sakakida. Due largely to the efforts of my friend and colleague, Senator Coats, the chairman of the Personnel Subcommittee, the committee approved a provision in the pending measure, section 543, that attempts to address this issue.

In brief, section 543 expresses the sense of the Senate that the military services should conduct a 1-year review of the records of military intelligence personnel to determine if they were prevented by the secrecy of their missions from being appropriately considered for the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, and other awards. Based on the review, section 543 authorizes the services to approve awards for deserving individuals notwithstanding the statutory time limitations.

However, since the provision was reported from committee, a number of technical shortcomings have been pointed out to me by the military services as well as by military intelligence veterans organizations. I have reembled their suggestions for improving section 543 in the pending amendment.

My amendment does several things:

First, it would require, rather than urge, the services to undertake the proposed review. Making the review mandatory is important because many of the affected individuals are veterans of World War II or Korea who are in their 60's, 70's, and 80's and not in the best of health. Mandating that the review be undertaken and completed by date certain rather than leaving it to the military's discretion, would ensure that the cases of these older veterans will be considered before age takes its toll.

Second, rather than requiring the military services to review the records of all military intelligence personnel, which would involve examining potentially millions of documents and files—a monumental, perhaps impossible task—I would suggest that the provision require the services to review only the records of those individuals for whom recommendations have been received by the services during the 1-year period. That is to say, the onus would be on the individual, or his or her supporters, to apply for consideration during the review period. This would considerably ease the administrative burden, and cost, that section 543 as currently drafted would impose on the military.

Third, my amendment would allow the service Secretaries to reject an application or recommendation if there is a justifiable basis for concluding that the application is spurious. Again, the purpose of this particular provision is to make the services' task easier by giving them the authority to reject at the outset any recommendation for an award that is, on its face, without merit.

Fourth, it would require the services to take reasonable steps to publicize the opportunity to apply for awards during the 1-year review period. It would be a sad state of affairs, Mr. President, if certain deserving individuals were overlooked by the review opportunity through lack of notification. The services have an obligation to ensure that potential awardees are informed of the opportunity to apply for an award or decoration.

Fifth, my amendment would require the services, upon completion of the review, to make any legislative or administrative recommendations to improve award procedures with respect to military intelligence personnel. These recommendations will be important in helping the services develop policies that will obviate problems of the kind which makes this legislation necessary.

Finally, I should note that my amendment is almost identical in form and substance to another provision in the committee bill, section 542, which concerns awards for service during the Vietnam era. Thus, I believe there is ample justification and precedent for the amendment I am offering. Certainly if Vietnam veterans deserve a chance to be reviewed for acts of heroism, military intelligence officers from other wars whose heroism has been long-overlooked should be accorded a similar opportunity.

Mr. President, we will soon be commemorating the 50th anniversary of V- Day and the end of World War II. I can think of no better way to honor the courage and sacrifice of the men and women who served our country as military intelligence officers during that conflict and in subsequent wars than to enact this amendment.

Thank you, Mr. President. I would like to thank the chairman and ranking member of the Personnel Subcommittee, Senator Coats and Senator Byrd, as well as the chairman and ranking member of the full Committee, Senator Thurmond and Senator Nunn, for their understanding and assistance on this matter. I would also like to recognize the efforts of their staff, including Andy Efron, P.T. Henry, and especially Charlie Abeil, for the tremendous support they provided my staff.

I ask unanimous consent that copies of letters of support in support of this initiative from the commander of the U.S. Army Intelligence Command and the presidents of the Veterans of the Office of Strategic Services and the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. THOMAS,
Brigadier General,
VETERANS OF OSS,

Hon. DANKIEL K. AKAKA,
Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Dear Senator Akaka, President of the Veterans of the Office of Strategic Services (VSS), which represents the men and women who carried out the majority of US secret intelligence and special operations activities during WW II that were outside the traditional military structure, I am writing to express our organization's strong support for your efforts to secure appropriate recognition for certain former military intelligence personnel who deserve same.

I know, there are many deserving individuals who served in intelligence capacities during wartime who, because of the classified nature of their missions, were not appropriately considered for the Congressional Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, or other awards prior to the statutory deadline for official consideration for these medals.

Among others of our group who were unfairly precluded from receiving appropriate consideration include from Col. Carl Eifler, who could not be posthumously awarded a Medal of Honor to Camille Lelong, known as Lt. Jacques P. Pavel, a Jed teamate of William Colby (who he put in for a Legion of Merit, never awarded) and Kay Sugahara (who after internment, joined the OSS's Moral Operations Branch and did extraordinary work in the Pacific before and immediately after VJ day). These three individuals were overlooked because of their classification, yet they were not otherwise considered for these awards within the prescribed normal military limitation.

With all best wishes,

Yours truly,

GROFFREY M.T. JONES,
President.
AMENDMENT NO. 2100
(Purpose: To require the Secretary of the Army to review the records relating to the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Asian-Americans and Native American Pacific Islanders for service in the Army during World War II to determine whether the award should be upgraded to the Medal of Honor.)

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment (No. 2100) was agreed to.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 206, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

SEC. 544. REVIEW REGARDING AWARDS OF DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE-CROSS CROSS TO ASIAN-AMERICANS AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS FOR CERTAIN WORLD WAR II SERVICE.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall:

(1) review the records relating to the award of the Distinguished-Service-Cross Cross to Asian-Americans and Native American Pacific Islanders for service as members of the Army during World War II in order to determine whether the award should be upgraded to the Medal of Honor; and

(2) submit to the President a recommendation that the President award a Medal of Honor to any person referred to in subsection (a) in accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of the Army submitted under that subsection. The following restrictions do not apply in the case of any such person:

(i) Sections 3744 and 8744 of title 10, United States Code.

(ii) Any regulation or other administrative restriction on:

(a) the time for awarding a Medal of Honor; or

(b) the awarding of a Medal of Honor for service for which a Distinguished-Service-Cross Cross has been awarded.

(b) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—The President is authorized to award a Medal of Honor to any person referred to in subsection (a) in accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of the Army submitted under that subsection. The following restrictions do not apply in the case of any such person:

(i) Sections 3744 and 8744 of title 10, United States Code.

(ii) Any regulation or other administrative restriction on:

(a) the time for awarding a Medal of Honor; or

(b) the awarding of a Medal of Honor for service for which a Distinguished-Service-Cross Cross has been awarded.

(c) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(1) The term “Native American Pacific Islander” means a Native Hawaiian and any other Native American Pacific Islander within the meaning of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.).

(2) The term “World War II” has the meaning given that term in section 101(b) of title 38, United States Code.

REQUIREING THE REVIEW OF DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE-CROSS AWARDS TO ASIAN-AMERICANS AND NATIVE AMERICAN PACIFIC ISLANDERS DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to offer an amendment to S. 1026, the fiscal year 1996 Department of Defense authorization bill. The amendment directs the Secretary of the Army to review the service records of Asian-Americans and Native American Pacific Islanders who received the Distinguished-Service-Cross Cross to determine whether the award should be upgraded to the Medal of Honor.

Under the direction of then-Acting Secretary John Shannon, the Army is reviewing all Distinguished-Service-Cross Cross awards given to African-American soldiers during World War II to determine whether any of these cases merited an upgrade to the Congressional Medal of Honor. Mr. President, I offer my amendment to ensure that the Army conducts a similar study for Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders who served during World War II. I am deeply concerned that this group of Americans may have also been discriminated against in the awarding of the CMH. The internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II is a clear indication of the bias that existed at the time. This hostile climate may have impacted the decision to award the military’s highest honor to Asians, particularly Japanese-Americans.

The famed 100th Infantry Battalion/442nd Regimental Combat Team, which performed extraordinary deeds in Europe, still has the unique distinction of being the most highly decorated unit of its size in American history. In fact, 47 individuals of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team received the DSC. However, only one Japanese-American who served during World War II received the CMH: this award was given posthumously after the war only when concerns were raised that not one American of Japanese descent who served in World War II had received the medal.

Mr. President, my amendment only serves to ensure fair process for Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders who so gallantly served their country during World War II. As we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Allied victory over the Axis powers, I think it is timely and appropriate that we undertake such a initiative. I hope that my colleagues will support this important amendment.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, we find the amendment satisfactory and urge its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Hawaii, No. 2100.

The amendment (No. 2100) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.
Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2103

Purpose: To change a date in section 712

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2102

Purpose: To change a date in section 723

SEC. 723. APPLICABILITY OF CHAMPUS PAYMENT RULES IN CERTAIN CASES.

(a) apply to a member of the uniformed services who is enrolled in a USTF program on or before January 1, 1995. This amendment would change the date before which those enrolled in a USTF program are treated as eligible personnel in the August–September 1995 enrollment period under the current benefit program.

Any enrollment after October 1, 1995, would be subject to the TRICARE uniform benefit.

Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which will enable the USTF enrollees who are treated when they are outside the USTF catchment area.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. COATS, proposes amendment numbered 2102:

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Beginning on page 400, strike out line 12 and all that follows through page 291, line 14, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 723. APPLICABILITY OF CHAMPUS PAYMENT RULES IN CERTAIN CASES.

Section 1074 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d)(1) The Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the other administering Secretaries, may by regulation require a private CHAMPUS provider to apply the CHAMPUS payment rules (subject to any modifications considered appropriate by the Secretary) in imposing charges for health care that the provider provides outside the catchment area of a Uniformed Services Treatment Facility to a member of the uniformed services who is enrolled in a health care plan of the Uniformed Services Treatment Facility.

“(2) In this subsection:

“(A) The term ‘private CHAMPUS provider’ means a facility or health care provider that is a health care provider under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services.

“(B) The term ‘CHAMPUS payment rules’ means the payment rules referred to in subsection (c).

“(C) The term ‘Uniformed Services Treatment Facility’ means a facility deemed to be a facility of the uniformed services under section 911(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (42 U.S.C. 248c(a)).

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, this amendment modifies section 723, amount payable by uniformed services for health care services provided outside the catchment areas of the facilities, to perfect the provision.

The amendment redesignates the current section and replaces it with a new section which accomplishes the intended result of protecting the Uniformed Services Treatment Facilities from being charged more than the CHAMPUS allowable costs for services provided by CHAMPUS providers to USTF enrollees who are treated when they are outside the USTF catchment area.

The Uniformed Services Treatment Facilities and the Department of Defense concur in this change. I understand this amendment is agreed to on both sides.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana.

The amendment (No. 2101) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2100

Purpose: To review the Defense Department's depot maintenance policy required in this bill

Mr. President, I believe this amendment has been cleared by the other side. I think that is correct.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, that is correct. I have a brief statement I would like to make on behalf of the amendment.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I now ask the clerk to read the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. NICKLES, for himself and Mr. INHOFE, proposes an amendment numbered 2100:

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 76, insert the following after line 4:

“(f) REVIEW BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.—(1) The Secretary shall make available to the Comptroller General of the United States all information used by the Department in developing the policy under subsections (a) through (d) of this section.

(2) Not later than 45 days after the Department submits to Congress a report containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's proposed policy as required under subsection (a).

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I want to thank the Senate Armed Services Committee members and staff for working closely with me and my staff on this amendment. I also want to thank my friend and colleague Senator INHOFE and his staff who played a key role in getting this amendment adopted.

This amendment adds the requirement that once the Department of Defense submits its report to Congress regarding depot maintenance as required in this bill, the GAO be given 45 days to review the information and the conclusions from the Pentagon's recommended depot maintenance policy and submit that analysis to Congress.

In my view this is an appropriate and non-controversial amendment. By providing the Congress with an analysis of the Pentagon's proposal for depot maintenance the Congress will have an independent viewpoint on the recommended changes.

This analysis will be critical as the Congress decides whether to adopt the
recommendations of the Pentagon or stay with the existing depot policy.

Once again, I wish to thank the members and staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Senator INHOFE for their cooperation and assistance in having this amendment included in the bill.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I support the Nickles amendment, which will strengthen the bill’s provisions on depot maintenance workload.

Section 313 of the bill requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a comprehensive policy on the performance of depot-level maintenance and repair not later than March 31, 1996.

The policy must: First, define purpose of public depots; second, provide for performance of core capabilities at public depots; third, provide sufficient personnel, equipment, and facilities at public depots; fourth, address environmental liability; fifth, provide for public privatization when there is sufficient potential for realizing cost savings based on adequate private sector competition and technical capabilities; sixth require merit-based selection when workload of a depot is changed; seventh provide transition provisions for persons in DOD depots; and eighth address related issues on exchange of technical data, efficiency, and effects on the Federal workforce.

The bill makes it clear that no change will be made in the statute requiring that at least 60 percent of the workload be performed in public depots, and the requirements to for public/private competition for any change in workload requirements unless Congress enacts separate legislation approving or modifying the DOD policy.

The Nickles amendment would require a detailed analysis by the General Accounting Office of DOD’s proposed depot maintenance policy.

GAO oversight is necessary to assess the validity of DOD data and studies.

The importance of GAO report has been demonstrated in the base closure process, where their data provided important perspective to the BRAC Commission.

While there may well be opportunities for increased contractor participation, these should be developed on the basis of careful analysis, not theoretical beliefs. Depot-level maintenance activities are essential to wartime readiness and sustainability. The current system has proved to be highly effective in meeting national security needs, and should not be subjected to significant changes without a clear understanding of the consequences of a new policy.

At the confirmation hearing for Deputy Secretary of Defense John White, he was closely questioned about the recommendations of the Roles and Missions Commission concerning privatization in depot workload.

He acknowledged that the Commission did not conduct a comprehensive analysis of specific DOD functions to determine which should be privatized; that the recommendation reflected a general philosophical approach; that Commission did not develop a specific definition of the inherently governmental functions that should not be privatized; that the Commission had not considered the concept of what core capabilities should be retained; that there had been no analysis of the efficiency and effectiveness of current depots; and that the Commission did not have a specific plan for transitioning from public to private entities.

He also agreed that it was very important to ensure that any workload assigned to the private sector be subject to adequate private sector competition.

GAO review is needed to ensure that any changes in policy are developed on the basis of sound analysis rather than abstract philosophy.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I wish to express my thanks to Senator THURMOND and the staff of the Armed Services Committee for their diligence in working with Senator NICKLES and me and our staffs on this amendment.

This amendment requires the General Accounting Office to review the DOD report on depot maintenance required in the National Defense Authorization Act of 1995 (S. 1026), and report their findings to Congress within 45 days of the date of the report.

This is a common sense, non-controversial amendment. It simply provides a second opinion for members of Congress when the time comes to review the Department of Defense’s recommended changes. This additional review will help Members sort through this complicated subject.

Again, I thank the members and staff of the Armed Services Committee for their assistance in having this amendment included in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The amendment (No. 2103) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2104

(Purpose: To make various amendments to the provisions relating to the Naval Petroleum Reserves)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senators MCCAIN and BINGAMAN and CAMPBELL, I send an amendment to the desk. This amendment further strengthens the safeguards established to ensure minimum value—excuse me, that would be maximum value, to ensure maximum value, Mr. President, to the taxpayers as a consequence of the sale of the Naval Petroleum Reserve. It is my understanding this amendment has been cleared on the other side.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, it is cleared as long as that word is “maximum” value.

Mr. WARNER. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

Mr. NUNN. I urge it be adopted.

The legislative clerk read as follows: The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. MCCAIN, for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. CAMPBELL, proposes an amendment numbered 2104.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 572, line 19, strike out “three months” and insert in lieu thereof “five months”.

On page 573, line 11, strike out “fair market”.

On page 574, beginning on line 9, strike out “In setting that price, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director, may consider” and insert in lieu thereof “The Secretary may not set the minimum acceptable price”.

On page 574, at the end of line 19, insert the following: “Notwithstanding section 7433(b) of this title, costs and fees of retaining the investment banker shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the reserve.”

On page 574, line 22, insert “or contracts” after “contract”.

On page 575, line 3, insert “or contracts” after “contract”.

On page 575, line 11, insert “or contracts” after “contract”.

On page 575, line 17, insert “or contracts” after “contract”.

On page 576, line 11, by inserting “or purchasers (as the case may be)” after “purchasers”. On page 578, line 17, by inserting “or purchasers (as the case may be)” after “purchasers”.

On page 579, line 4, strike out “a contract” and insert in lieu thereof “any contract”.

On page 579, line 12, insert after “reserve” the following: “or any subcomponent thereof.”

On page 579, line 16, insert “or parcel” after “reserve”.

On page 584, strike out line 11, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Concurrent Resolution of Services.—The Secretary may enter into contracts for the acquisition of services required under this section under the authority of paragraph (7) of section 306(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 253(c)), except that the notification required under subparagraph (B) of such paragraph for each contract shall be submitted to Congress not less than 7 days before the award of the contract.

(o) Reconsideration of Process of Sale.—(1) If during the course of the sale of the reserve the Secretary of Energy and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget jointly determine that—

(A) the sale is proceeding in a manner inconsistent with achievement of a sale price that reflects the full value of the reserve, or
‘‘(B) a course of action other than the immediate sale of the reserve is in the best interests of the United States, the Secretary shall submit a notification of the determination to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on National Security and on Commerce of the House of Representatives.

‘‘(2) After the Secretary submits a notification under paragraph (1), the Secretary may not complete the sale reserve under this section unless there is enacted a joint resolution described in paragraph (2).

‘‘(1) of such subsection, shall apply to the

(1) of such subsection, shall apply to the

[45x530]and

[45x474] joint resolution described in paragraph (2).

(1) of such subsection, shall apply to the

[45x498]to sell Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered

[45x562]the determination set forth in the notifica-

[45x586]ties to sell Naval Petroleum Reserve Num-

[45x138]the option, or combination of options, identi-

[45x146]retary considers appropriate to implement

[45x162]scribing the results of the study and con-

[45x170]make available to the public a report de-

[45x202]of the interest of the United States in the

[45x210]in the oil industry, of the fair market value

[45x226]ment and estimate, in a manner consistent

[45x242]lease, or sale of the naval petroleum reserves

[45x250]rived by the United States from the transfer,

[42x258]An examination of the value to be de-

[42x282]The Secretary shall retain such inde-

[42x314]Lease of the naval petroleum reserves

[42x386]following options, or combination of options,

[42x394]would maximize the value of the naval petro-

[42x415]eral provisions to ensure the Federal

[42x442]tects the taxpayer and disposes the

[42x451]sell this asset in a manner that pro-

[42x460]of the committee has always been to

[42x469]that the interests of the taxpayer and

[42x478]Senator BINGAMAN’s goal and the goal

[42x490]payers Union, the CATO institute and

[42x522]On page 584, strike out line 20 and all that

[42x549]appropriately performed by the private

[42x558]governmental activity, which is more

[42x567]the debate regarding the sale of the

[42x584]naval petroleum reserves

[42x610]resolving clause of which reads only as follows: ‘‘That the Sec-

[42x639]Secretary of Energy shall proceed with activi-

[42x658]ties to sell Naval Petroleum Reserve Num-

[42x673]Mexico for his diligent work regarding

[42x682]To commend the Senator from New

[42x701]serve Numbered 1.

[42x708]term does not include Naval Petroleum Re-

[42x716]title 10, United States Code, except that such

[42x734]For purposes of this section, the

[42x732]naval petroleum reserves

[42x746]atorial jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior for leasing in ac-


[42x762]S 11316 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE August 3, 1995

(c) NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES DEF-

in.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘‘naval petroleum reserves’’ has the meaning given that term in section 7420(b) of title 10, United States Code, except that such term does not include Naval Petroleum Re-

versed Numbered 1.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I wanted to commend the Senator from New

Mexico for his diligent work regarding

this amendment. It takes another im-

portant step toward ensuring that the

taxpayer receives a fair value for the

reserve.

The debate regarding the sale of the

Naval Petroleum Reserve is not a new

one. As my colleagues know, the sale

of the reserve was proposed by the

Reagan, Bush, and now Clinton admin-

istration. President Clinton’s budget

reads ‘‘Producing and selling this oil

for the Federal Government, if done

in a manner that is commercially, not a

governmental activity, which is more

appropriately performed by the private

sector.’’ The sale of the reserve is advo-

cated by groups like the National Tax-

payers Union, the CATO institute and

the Heritage Foundation. Furthermore,

this year’s Budget Act directs the sale

of the reserve in fiscal year 1996.

I want to make it clear that my goal,

Senator BINGAMAN’s goal and the goal

of the committee has always been to

sell this asset in a manner that pro-

tects the taxpayer and disposes the

asset in a completely fair and open

process that gives advantage to no one.

To achieve this, the bill includes sev-

eral provisions to ensure the Federal

Government realizes the maximum

value for the field.

Specifically, the bill directs the Sec-

retary of Energy to hire five inde-

pendent assessors to establish a value

for the naval petroleum reserves. In con-

sultation with the Office of Manage-

ment and Budget, must use these as-

sessments when establishing a min-

imum bid. The Secretary is not per-

mitted to accept an offer below the

minimum bid price.

The independent assessors are re-

quired to include in the value of the

field factors such as the equipment and

facilities to be included in the sale, the

estimated quantity of petroleum and

natural gas in the reserve, and the an-

ticipated revenue stream that the

Treasury would receive from the re-

serve if it were not sold, as well as all

other considerations affecting the

value of the reserve.

The bill also requires con-

sultation with several other agencies

with expertise in these matters. It di-

rects the Secretary to consult with the

General Services Administration to en-

sure that the bidding process is open.

In identifying the highest offer, the

Secretary is required to consult with

the Secretary of the Treasury and the

General Services Administration to en-

sure that the bidding process is open.

The Senate bill also includes a provi-

sion to address compliance with dead-

lines. In the event the Secretary is un-

able to comply with the timeliness

requirements, the Secretary may

propose and the House National Security Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee to submit legislation that the interests of the taxpayer and the Nation are protected in the disposi-

tion of this asset.

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the taxpayers receive the maximum value for the reserve. We have taken several steps to accomplish this goal. The sale of this asset involves five Federal agencies in the sale of the reserve. It allows Congress to review the sale of the reserve for a month before it is finalized. In the event of a sale, the President must notify us if the sale is proceeding properly or if they have a better way of dealing with the reserve.

As many of our colleagues know, the sale of the Nation’s naval petroleum reserves was not initiated by the Armed Services Committee. The sale was initially recommended by the administration to take place over the next 2 years. The budget committees noted, nevertheless, the need to score the administration’s proposal in such a way that the sale will have to take place during the coming fiscal year instead of over the next 2 years.

Many of us on the Armed Services Committee have serious reservations about the pace of this sale. The National Academy of Public Administration has testified to serious concerns about selling the reserve in 1 year and about whether the taxpayers will get their money’s worth if the sale is rushed. R. Scott Fosler, president of the National Academy of Public Administration, wrote Senator Thurmond on July 20 with his comments on the provision in the current bill. Let me cite the key paragraph in that letter:

“Every study of the management or privatization of Elk Hills has documented the complexity of the process of divestment. There are stubborn issues involving equity finalization, the establishment of the Federal mineral estate, and the establishment of true values which are not likely to be disposed of in time to effect an advantageous sale in one year. We, therefore, believe that the Senate and House agreement on how we reduce the federal deficit, it is critical to me that the Federal interest be protected.”

I commend the committee for addressing this issue. However, I believe that this bill should take the next step. The amendment that I have worked out with the chairman and ranking
member of the Armed Services Committee simply provides the Secretary of Energy with the authority to take that next step and implement whatever course of action is recommended by the study. Indeed, the Department of Energy asked, and I strongly agreed, that the full study of the oil shale reserves must end and we should move expeditiously to develop these resources.

I have worked very carefully with the Department of Energy, whose staff requested changes in the amendment, virtually all of which I made.

Under my amendment, three options for disposition of these resources could be considered. The reserves could be competitively leased by the Department of the Interior just the same as the other millions of acres of federally owned, energy resource lands in America. They could be leased by the Department of Energy. And they could be sold to the Department of Energy.

Some background may be appropriate. Two executive orders, in 1916 and 1924, withdrew public lands for the purpose of establishing three Naval Oil Shale Reserves. The purpose of the reserves is to determine if the military sufficient oil from the oil shale in the event of a cutoff of strategic oil supplies during a war.

Naval Oil Shale Reserve 1 (40,760 acres) and 3 (14,190 acres) are located in northwestern Colorado near Rifle and are currently being developed. Naval Oil Shale Reserve 2 (90,400 acres) is in eastern Utah. Ironically, the critical resource within these properties is not oil shale, but natural gas. Profitable development of shale oil currently is considered to be decades away.

Management of the reserves was transferred from the Department of the Navy to the Department of Energy by the Department of Energy Organization Act in 1977. The Department of Energy has a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Land Management to manage the surface resources of the reserves.

The reserves located in Colorado are situated on portions of three large natural gas producing fields, the Parachute, Rulison, and Cimarron Valley, and are estimated to contain substantial natural gas hydrocarbons. There has been significant private natural gas drilling and extraction activity on the southern border of the third reserve since 1978. Since 1980, 277 private wells have been drilled contiguous to the boundaries of Reserve 1 and 2, and through fiscal year 1992, 89 commercial producing gas wells were drilled by private industry within one mile of the boundary of the reserves.

The Department of Energy determined in 1983 that the potential existed for drainage of natural gas from the reserves due to the private development outside of the reserves. To prevent drainage of public resources, the Department of Energy began a protection program, drilling 35 offset and communication wells. According to the Department of Energy's Annual Report of Operations for fiscal year 1992, natural gas production between fiscal years 1977 and 1992 totaled 5.4 billion cubic feet. Revenues from the reserves totaled $5 million between fiscal years 1977 and 1992; expenditures for the same period totaled $24.8 million.

Clearly, this is a giant money loser under Department of Energy stewardship. These reserves should be revenue raisers, not simply a black hole for Energy Department spending and bureaucracy.

Under the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976, the Secretary of Energy has discretionary authority to undertake certain activities, such as oil and gas development in the reserves, but only as necessary to protect, conserve, maintain or test the reserves. Production for other purposes may take place only with the approval of the President and Congress. That production—for commercial purposes—is the business we are doing today.

Mr. President, I have worked closely with the Department of Energy these past months. The DOE leadership wants very badly to be able to end the study phase and get on with the development phase.

Again, I want to thank the chairman of the Armed Services Committee for working with me on an amendment which will move us forward toward the actual development of these important natural resources in my State.

Mr. WARNER, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment (No. 2104) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2106

(Purpose: To make the authority under section 648 subject to the availability of appropriations)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment on behalf of the senior Senator from South Carolina, Mr. THURMOND.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. THURMOND, proposes an amendment numbered 2106.

Mr. WARNER. I ask that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Beginning on page 277, strike out line 19 and all that follows through page 277, line 18, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to determine the quantitative results (described in subsection (b)) of enactment and exercise of authority for the Secretary of the military department concerned to pay an annuity to the qualified surviving spouse of each member of the Armed Forces who—

(A) died before March 21, 1974, and was entitled to retired or retain pay on the date of death; or

(B) was a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces during the period beginning on September 21, 1972, and ending on October 1, 1978, and at the time of his death would have been entitled to retired pay under chapter 67 of title 10, United States Code (as in effect before December 1, 1964), but for the fact that he was under 60 years of age.

(2) A qualified surviving spouse for purposes of paragraph (1) is a surviving spouse who has not remarried and who is not eligible for an annuity under section 4 of Public Law 92-425 (10 U.S.C. 1448 note).

(b) REQUIRED DETERMINATIONS.—By means of the study required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall determine the following matters:
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(1) The number of unremarried surviving spouses of deceased members and deceased former members of the Armed Forces referred to in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) together with a recommendation on the amount of the annuity that should be authorized to be paid under any authority described in subsection (a)(1) together with a recommendation on whether the annuity should be adjusted annually to offset increases in the cost of living.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for immediate consideration.

This amendment modifies section 648, annuities for certain military survivors, to eliminate the direct spending costs. When the committee adopted this provision during our markup, we did so based on a cost estimate from the Congressional Budget Office which made this provision affordable. Later, after the bill was approved by the committee, CBO revised the cost estimate upward. The revised estimate is that this provision will cost $40 million in direct spending in fiscal year 1996.

The Budget Committee is forcing us to take this action under threat of placing a point of order against our bill. I have looked at every solution available to me to find a way to keep these annuities. I am disappointed that I am unable to retain the provision this year.

The amendment modifies the provision to require the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to determine how many forgotten widows would qualify under the annuity and to recommend the amount of such an annuity. The required study is to be delivered to the Armed Services Committee not later than March 1, 1996. This will give us time to consider the information in the report and develop legislation next year which will finally authorize providing this group of surviving military spouses the compensation they deserve. Once the committee has this study, we will be able to provide the Senate Committee on Appropriations the necessary information to make an informed decision as to whether the annuity is文旅.

(2) The number of unremarried surviving spouses of deceased members and deceased former members of reserve components of the Armed Forces referred to in subparagraph (B) of subsection (a)(1) who would be eligible for an annuity under authority described in such subsection.

(3) The number of persons in each group of unremarried surviving spouses described in paragraphs (1) and (2) who are receiving a widow’s insurance benefit or a widower’s insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act on the basis of employment of a deceased member or deceased former member referred to in subsection (a)(1).

(c) REPORT.—(1) Not later than March 1, 1996, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on National Security of the House of Representatives a report on the study required by subsection (a).

(2) The Secretary shall include in the report a recommendation on the amount of the annuity that should be authorized to be paid under any authority described in subsection (a)(1) together with a recommendation on whether the annuity should be adjusted annually to offset increases in the cost of living.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators KYL and ROBB, I offer an amendment which requires the Secretary to submit an assessment of the policy and plans for protecting the national information infrastructure and assessment of the national communications system.

Mr. President, I believe this amendment has been cleared on the other side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. KYL, for himself, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. RINGAMAN, proposes an amendment numbered 2107.

Mr. NUNN. I seek unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

SEC. 1059. REVIEW OF NATIONAL POLICY ON PROTECTING THE NATIONAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AGAINST ATTACKS.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the following:

(1) The national policy and architecture governing the plans for establishing procedures, capabilities, systems, and processes necessary to perform indications, warning, and assessment functions regarding strategic attacks by foreign nations, groups, or individuals, or unaffiliated individuals against the national information infrastructure.

(2) The future of the National Communications System (NCS), which has performed the central role in ensuring national security, preparedness, and security. The administration must develop a comprehensive national policy that coordinates national security defense for both U.S. Government and private sector users of our National Information Infrastructure [NII]. My amendment seeks to analyze all critical issues involved in protecting our Nation’s information infrastructure. These answers will provide a framework, I believe, toward developing our Nation’s policy for defending against strategic attacks against the NII.

As technology changes, we cannot allow ourselves to become vulnerable to attack on the nerve centers of our society and defense structure. We need to modernize our laws to protect against this very real threat. Vice Adm. Arthur Cebrowski, director of C4 systems at the Pentagon, states that, “a critical policy implication of the revolution in security affairs is the need to treat information and access to information as an instrument of national interest,” and “information warfare must become an important instrument of national security policy.”
Now is the time for Congress to be active. This amendment is intended to place an emphasis on an issue that must be addressed before our country’s communications system is attacked. We must begin now to elevate our efforts to protect the national security interest of this country. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

Mr. WARNER. I urge the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2107) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table. The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2108

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators MCCAIN and LIEBERMAN, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. MCCAIN, for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN, proposes an amendment numbered 2108.

Mr. WARNER. I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 1604. IRAN AND IRAQ ARMS NONPROLIFERATION.

(a) SANCTIONS AGAINST TRANSFERS OF PERSONS.—Section 1604(a) of the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 (title XVI of Public Law 102-341; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by inserting “to acquire chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons or” before “to acquire.”

(b) SANCTIONS AGAINST TRANSFERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Section 1605(a) of such Act is amended by inserting “to acquire chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons or” before “to acquire.”

(c) CLARIFICATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—Subparagraph (A) of section 1608(b) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

“(A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), other than urgent humanitarian assistance or military assistance,”

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today I am offering an amendment to the Defense Authorization bill to assist the President in his efforts to deal with the growing threat to American interests from Iran. President Clinton clearly sought to address this threat with his May 6 Executive order establishing a full United States embargo of Iran. It is my hope that short of successfully encouraging other nations from trading with Iran, an extremely challenging task, the President will be able to use the authority in this amendment to encourage other countries to at least refrain from contributing to Iranian weapons capability.

The 1992 Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act, which I cosponsored with then-Senator GORE, established sanctions against third parties which assists Iran and Iraq in their efforts to rebuild their capabilities. It was a start, but it did not go far enough. Efforts by Senator LIEBERMAN and me last year to expand the legislation were unsuccessful.

The 1992 bill was intended to target not only the acquisition of conventional weapons, but weapons of mass destruction as well. In the process of amending the bill to the 1993 Defense Act, however, the explicit references to weapons of mass destruction were dropped.

The amendment I am offering today attempts to make these applications absolutely clear. It also removes from the proposed sanctions exceptions for assistance under the Freedom Support Act, thereby removing the benefit of the doubt Congress gave Russia in 1992. I am afraid Russia has used this exception to the detriment of United States policy in the Persian Gulf.

The threat from Iran is not an immediate concern. The most important aspect of our policy with regard to Iraq must be to remain firm on the U.N. embargo. But given the history of the Iraqi military build-up before the Gulf war, the sanctions included in the Iran-Iraq Act may at a later date be as important with regard to Iran as they are currently in the case of Iraq.

The threat from Iran is more immediate. The Iranian build-up in the Persian Gulf is common knowledge. Its importation of hundreds of North Korean SCUD-C missiles, its intention to acquire the Nodong North Korean missiles currently under development, and its efforts to develop nuclear weapons are well-established—as is its conventional weapons build-up.

Successive CIA directors, and Secretaries Perry and Christopher have all testified to the effect that Iran is engaged in an extensive effort to acquire nuclear weapons. In February, Russia signed an agreement to provide Iran with a 1000 megawatt light water nuclear reactor. The Russians indicate that they may soon agree to build as many as three more reactors—another 1000 megawatt reactor, and two 440 megawatt reactors.

I have raised my concerns regarding this sale with the administration on a number of occasions. Under the amendment I am offering today, the President will be required to either invoke sanctions against Russia as a result of its nuclear deal with Iran or formally waive the requirement out of concern for the national interest. Let me be clear. My intention is not to gut Russia sanctions against Iran dangerous technology. If the President determines that invoking sanctions against Russia is a greater potential danger to the national interest than the potential danger of a nuclear-armed Iran, then he has the authority under this amendment to waive the sanctions.

We sent our Armed Forces to war in the Persian Gulf once in this decade. They endured hardship to themselves and their families. Some will live with the injuries they suffered in service to our Nation for the rest of their lives. And, as is the case with every war, some never returned. With the cooperation of our friends in Europe, whose sacrifices to the effort to free Kuwait should not be forgotten, we must see that the service of these brave men and women was not in vain.

Stability and security in the Persian Gulf is vital to the world economy and to our own national interests. Aggressors in the region should know that if we must, we will return to the Persian Gulf with the full force of Operation Desert Storm. At the same time, our friends and adversaries elsewhere in the world should understand that the United States will do everything in its power to preclude that necessity. It is my sincere hope that his legislation will serve as an indication of just how serious we are.

Mr. WARNER. I believe this is acceptable on the other side.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2108) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table. The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2109

(Purpose: To provide funding for the activities of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission for the remainder of 1995.)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator Thurmond, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. THURMOND, proposes an amendment numbered 2109.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 468, after line 24, add the following:

SEC. 2825. FINAL FUNDING FOR DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION.

Section 2002(e) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3)(A) The Secretary may transfer from the account referred to in subparagraph (B)
such unobligated funds in that account as may be necessary for the Commission to carry out its duties under this part during October, November, and December 1995. Funds transferred under the preceding sentence shall remain available until December 31, 1995.

(2) The amount referred to in subparagraph (a) is the Department of Defense’s operating expenses for the fiscal year 1991. Unfortunately, the Department’s 1990 estimate of the Commission’s operating expenses fell short of actual requirement. This shortfall is due to the extensive travel required of the Commission to visit each of the Department of Defense’s installations and to attend the numerous hearings required to make the process as fair and open as possible. Additionally, the Commission had to purchase a new computer system to support its operations.

Mr. President, in my judgment the Base Closure Commission has provided a valuable service to the Nation. The funding, which is estimated to be less than $300,000 is necessary for the Commission to archive at files and prepare the appropriate closeout reports. I am advised that the Department of Defense is prepared to provide the necessary funds from existing authority, but needs this legislation authority.

Mr. President, this is an appropriate use of the Defense Department funds and I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, this relates to the Base Closure Commission for the remainder of the calendar year for better understanding it has been accepted on the other side.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, we have cleared this amendment. I urge its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2109) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NUNN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, as far as I know, this concludes the matters relating to the pending measure. On behalf of the distinguished majority leader, I am prepared to address some wrapup items for the evening.

Mr. NUNN. I thank my friend from Virginia and look forward to further debate on the bill tomorrow morning.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO U.S.S. “SOUTH DAKOTA” VETERANS

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, with a sense of pride and honor I rise today to pay special tribute to Floyd Gollingsdon, Al Rickel, Charles Skorpi, Willie Wieland, and the rest of the crew of the U.S.S. South Dakota, one of the most decorated battleships during World War II. Commissioned on March 20, 1942, the U.S.S. South Dakota quickly became the flagship of Admiral Nimitz’s 3rd Fleet, and originally was intended to host the Japanese surrender which ultimately was held on the U.S.S. Missouri.

Stretching more than 600 feet and displacing more than 43,000 tons of water, the U.S.S. South Dakota defended our Nation in World War II by traveling across 276,000 miles of ocean with massive firepower which included nine 16-inch guns, sixteen 5-inch guns, sixty-eight 40-millimeter guns, and seventy-six 20-millimeter guns. During her years of active service, more than 7,000 brave individuals would serve aboard the South Dakota. Collectively, the crew of the U.S.S. South Dakota endured her many battles and earned several distinguished awards, including the Navy Unit Commendation, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with 13 battles stars, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Navy Occupation Service Medal.

Mr. President, I want to highlight some of many moments of naval combat from the many successful battles experienced by the crew of the U.S.S. South Dakota. On October 26, 1942, the U.S.S. South Dakota entered its first battle with a freshman crew on deck and was attacked by 180 enemy bombers in what is now known as the Battle of Santa Cruz Island. Defending both the Enterprise and Hornet aircraft carriers, the U.S.S. South Dakota offered a bold retaliation of gunfire that shot down all but one own aircraft and helped render two enemy aircraft carriers inoperable. For their valiant action during the repeated attacks and heavy fire, Captain Gatch was decorated with the Navy Cross, the crew was presented with the Navy Unit Commendation and the U.S.S. South Dakota received its first of 13 battle stars. That was an extraordinary beginning to an extraordinary vessel that symbolized gallantry, honor, and service at sea.

Mr. President, on October 25, 1962, the first and only U.S.S. South Dakota, one of the greatest battleships ever to sail during World War II, was sold for scrap metal. Although gone, the U.S.S. South Dakota continues in the memory of those who served on her decks. I am proud of the heritage of the U.S.S. South Dakota. She was instrumental during World War II in fighting successfully for the freedoms we now enjoy. I commend to the U.S.S. South Dakota for their courage and commitment to duty. In honor of the crew, their dedicated service, and the memory of this great battleship, I have asked the Secretary of the Navy to name one of the new submarines the U.S.S. South Dakota. That would be a fitting tribute—to have one of the next generation’s great submarines carry the same name of one of America’s truly great battleships.

REPUBLICAN MEDICARE CUTS AND THE SO-CALLED COALITION TO SAVE MEDICARE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today, the Republican disinformation campaign on Medicare went into high gear. The leaders of the Republican Party have entered into an unholy alliance with the insurance industry to raid Medicare by raising costs for senior citizens and turning Medicare over to private insurance companies.

The overall Republican goal is to cut Medicare by $270 billion in order to pay for their $245 billion dollar tax cut for the wealthy. To achieve these harsh cuts in Medicare, senior citizens will be forced to pay more—for far more—for the Medicare benefits they now receive. To line up the insurance industry on their side, the Republicans are offering the industry the chance to get its hands on Medicare and earn vast additional profits at the expense of senior citizens.

The phony Republican coalition to save Medicare is now clear for all to see. It includes representatives of wealthy individuals and businesses who care about tax cuts, not senior citizens. It includes private insurance companies who want the elderly to be forced to give up Medicare and buy their policies.

Republicans pretend they want to save Medicare. What they really want to save is their tax cut for the wealthy. Republicans pretend they want to restore the solvency of Medicare and save the trust fund. But I say, you cannot trust Republicans who talk about the trust fund. The Republican cuts in Medicare are deeper—far deeper—than any cuts needed to keep Medicare solvent.

The fundamental issue is not keeping Medicare solvent—it is keeping Republicans away from Medicare.

Democrats know how to keep Medicare solvent, and we will do it. We will do it without raising costs for senior citizens, without forcing senior citizens for their HMO’s without forcing them to give up their Medicare without turning Medicare over to the tender loving hands of the private insurance industry.